No. 48 Vol. XXIV.

LETTERS PROB A MissionART:

[Written for the Swinn Reperied].

[Annual Wayner, Ray 50, 1935.]

Lat. 56 app 50 march change 17 day 50,

the far all my anticipations have been realized. Yet at others, the greatest inconvesiences, even the pains and languor of sea sickness, appear slight evils which scarcely deserve be named as sources of unhappiness. And me it is, that with all the debility and pain, with all the inconveniences inseparable from sich contracted accommodations, every day shoot has witnessed many things that were pleasant, and sources of real comfort and happiness. And if at times there have been independed feelings of impatience and despondency, I trust, that in general, God has looked with complacency upon a grateful heart.

th complacency upon a grateful heart. Shall we receive good at the hand of the sed, and shall we not receive evil?" With regard to the real cause of sea sick-

ss, the most eminent physicians are divided appinion. In a discussion which intely took pice in the London Medical Society, the fol-

pace in the London Medical Society, the fol-ising opinions were advanced.

Dr. Johnson, who had had the experience of it years, and had never gone to see without leng sick if there was the slightest breeze, een although he had remained only a fort-sight on shore, thinks it is entirely owing to be effect of motion, first produced upon "the leain and nervous system. That these effects were partly through the eye, and partly through the hady in general." "During all the great arthousker, see sickness was very prevalent,

arthquakes, sea sickness was very prevalent, rising from the agitation of the body and the

tht of objects recling."

Mr. Roberts advanced the idea, that the va-

Mr. Roberts advanced the idea, that the various muscles which are concerned in vomiting, (viz. those of the "abdomen, diaphragin and parpas,") became irritated by the peculiar sotion, which produced sea sickness.

Dr. Bennett thought the first effect was produced upon the brain, though the sensation might be first fell in the stomach.

Dr. Whiting "believed that the primary twee depended on the motions of the body up and down, by which the blood was forced upon the brain and left it as suddenly. This project nausen and other effects."

Another gentleman believed that the im-

Another gentleman believed that the im-

pression was made upon the nervous system, though the medium of the eye. He had soon sea sickness produced by watching the sellations of a lamp. Some have expressed the decided opinion, that the immediate cause was exclusively confined to the effects of modern and the statements.

directly upon the stomach, and adjacent

be the facts relating to it into the unit with the facts relating to it into the unit with the facts relating to it into the unit with the facts relating to it into the unit with the facts relating to the facts of the facts of

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Y IN BOSTON.

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ale by D. H. William sowem. July 12. COALS.

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OBBINS, NUFACTURES REST—BOSTON,

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will continue the settend, 58 Congress St.
CURTIS SEARLES

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ACTOR TO

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PUBLISHED BY WATHANIEL WILLS, AT NO. 11 CORNELL, OVER THE MASSACRUSETTS SADBATE SCHOOL BEFORE TRICE \$2,00 A TRAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

remarkably open and frank. They acknowledge the truth and importance of religion-One of them said, "what he returned from-his last voyage, he concluded to truck off go-ing to sea, but having an after of going in the Waverly, and learning that pious persons were to the on board, he shedge it would be a good time to get religion." His wife yea hopefully converted during his hat absence, and he appears quite addone to become a Christian. But as one would infer from his feaths acknowledge town, is regard to the mo-tiva which induced him to amount on the pre-ent voyage, he appears very ignorant respec-

famile acknowledgement, is request to the motiva which induced him to amount respecting the nature of ain and the depravity of the licert. While he feels and admits that he is not prepared for heaven, he sometimes replies when questioned, that he has "committed no sin the past day." One macning he acknowledged he had committed one sin since he arose—he had had one coil thought. Uncommon ignorance as to the nature of sin, and the desperate wiskedness of the busnam heart, seems a characteristic of quite a propertion of the crew. One of them was asked, if he thought he had ever done any thing from pure love to Goal or with a design to please him. He thought he had, Being requested to specify, he said, "when about 15 years of age while at work alone in the field, he full so, that he sat aloun, and cried nearly two houts." I was a little surprised and puzzled that such an act aloue from a whole life, should be selected as pleasing to God. But on a little reflection the difficulty vanished, at lenst, it appeared in accordance with what is seen almost every day, where situers are anxious. How prone are they to attach great importance to lears and deep feeling; and does not the Christian too, often place an undue estimate upon distress and servore of heart, forgetting the spostolic charge to rejoice in the Lord always, and that Jesus is far botter pleased with that humble, cheerful my which proceeds from the exercise of a living faith in the merits of his blood, and a sense of pardoned guilt, than with that feeling of devection and distress, which can exist only when the soul is in a state of comparative unbelief. Yet I would not be understood as asying, that I consider the distressed Christian is not in a more hopeful state than the one who is stupid and worldly, or that the anxious sinner, who

French and Mrs. Burgess, recovered almost entirely in one week. Mr. and Mrs. Hume and Miss Farrar, suffered four or five weeks, and it might be added, all of us, especially tose most susceptible of being influenced, are sore rough and beisterous. And as for my-gif, I do not expect to eajoy fully, accustomed igor of body and mind, while my home is on the ever restless ocean.

Ever since I expected to sail for India, lare dreaded the voyage more than any thing micipated in connection with an equal portion of future life. Sometimes I have thought Yet I would not be understood as saying, that I consider the distressed Christian is not in a more hopeful state than the one who is stupid and worldly, or that the anxious sinner, who merely through fear of punishment gives indication of a wish to turn from the downward road, is regarded by God in the same light as the reckless and stupid, or the bold blasphemer. I have at times, considerable confidence in believing that we shall see these seamen, who are by the providence of God, brought in contact with our missionary company, and upon whom a favorable impression is evidently made, carnestly seeking the way of salvation. The work is the Lord's. May we, his professed servants, be the humble, happy instruments of his grace, and not by our worldliness and levity, grieve his Spirit to depart from us. June 3. Monday.—Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, the wind commenced blowing a gale, which continued with great violence for about 28 hours. For more than 24 hours, the vossel has been lying to, that is, the sails are

vessel has been lying to, that is, the sails are all furled and the helm is made fast. I have all furied and the helm is made fast. I have never before seen the ocean lashed into such foaming fury. The scene was one of grandeur and sublimity, a most uncoinfortable day to us all; as a matter of course, our Bilde lessons in the forenoon, and public worship in the afternoon, were dispensed with.

June 7.—Last evening, a shower accompanied with thunder and lightning occurred, and to-day, the air is clear, dry and agreeable.

The seen has ench day been becoming more and

to-day, the nir is clear, dry and agreeable. The sea has each day been becoming more and more calm since the blow four days ago, and we are pleasantly pursuing our usual avocations, which consist mostly in studying the language we are to speak in India, and reading such books as give information more or less connected with our future labors. We usually spend from one and a half to two hours, each forenoon, in studying Mahratta. We ly spend from one and a half to two hours, each forenoon, in studying Mahratta. We experience some inconvenience from having but one dictionary and grammar. At two in the afternoon, we assemble for recitation, with Miss Farrar for our teacher. As she has the pronunciation of the language, her assistance is valuable. Since recovery from sea sickness, is valuable. Since recovery from sea sickness, our progress, considering our advantages, has been commendable. The many inconveniences arising from the motion of the vessel, and from our confined circumstances, prevent our accomplishing nearly as much, as with the same health on land. This is true, at least, of myself. Yet our time is far from being lost. Our manner of spending the day is executively. Our manner of spending the day is essentially as follows: rise about six, dreasing, reading and devotions till half past seven, breakfast, one hour and a half of the forenoon in studying Mahratta; as we have but one set of books, we take turns in using them. The remainder of the forenoon in reading, writing and exercise; dinner at half past 12; singing till about half past one; relaxation till two; Mahratta recitation till three; reading and exercise till tea, usually between five and six; walking or conversation in the round-house, and reading till eight; devotions in the cabio, attended by the missionary company, Capt. Ward, the cook and steward, each evening, the two mates, and the seamen alternate, half being present one evening and the other half the Our manner of sp present one evening and the other half the next. Walking or reading and private duties, till time for retiring, between nine and ten.
Yours truly, E. B.

Beligious.

THE SARBATH.

[From a Note back of an Enterty Gentleman.]

It was most the close of a placenty Gentleman.]

It was most the close of a placenty Gentleman.]

It was most the close of a placenty for the ferround, that I drew up my weary horse in front of a near little dwolling, in the village of N.

This, as near as I could gather from description, was the house of my cousin, William Flotcher, the identical rogue of a Bill Flatcher of whom we have aforenine apoken. Bith hat always been a thrivitig, push-sheed sort of a character, and during the course of my rambling life I find improved every occasional opportunity of keeping up one early sequaintance. The last time that I returned to my native country, after some years of alsounce, I heard of him as married and actiled in the virlage of N.—, where he was conducting a very prosperous course of husiness, and shortly alter received a pressing invitation to visit him at his own home. Now as I had gathered from experience the fact that it is of very finite mas to rap one's knuckes off on the freed door of a country house without any knocker, I therefore male the best of my way along a little path, hardered with marigolis and balasme, that led to the back part of the dwelling. The sound of a sounder of chillish soice can be me and to be twenty years ago—the same back twenty rears ago—the same back treesed, the same data of on the free same and the property of the same data of on, the first was a statement of the tweeling. with them,
r time passes pleasantly. Our intercourse each other and the ship's crew, is of the happy nature. The sames are remarking the same are remarking to the same are remarking to the same and the same are same to characterize the intercourse in board. I have board but one sact of a language from the crew. They are ling to receive and read tracts, and continue to the same and the same are same to characterize the crew.

Ow + devell

the string of red bands, and the soft bales, and the string of red bands, and the grant ray duels, for little Fanny to play with you know another says bables must have their playthings Sanday."

"The for be sure," said fill, very considerately, "labies can't read, you know, as we can, not hear little strice, nor look at pictures." At this moment I stopped forward, for the spell of former times was so powerfully on me, that I was on the very point of springing forward with a hallow these, Sitt," as I used to most lift's at these these, Sitt," as I used to most lift's at the look of surprise that greeted my appearing brought me to myself.

"Is your father at home?" said L.

"Father and mother are both gone out; but I guess, sir, they will be home in a few moments won't you walk in !"

I accepted the invitation, and the little gird showed me into a small and very possible for

A accepted the intiration, and the little girl showed me into a small and very prettily furnished parlor. There was a piano with music books on one side of the room, some fine pictures hung about the wells, and a little, neat centre table was plantfully strewn with books. Beaules this, the two recesses on each side of the

Beaides this, the two receases on each side of the fire-place contained each a book case, with a glass locked door.

The little girl offered me a chair, and then lingered a moment as if she felt some disposition, to entertain me if she could only think of some thing to say, and at lest looking up m my fare, also said in a confidential tone, "Mother says she left Bill and me to keep house this afternoon, while size was gone, and we are putting up all the things for Sunday, so as to get every thing done before she comes home. Bill has gone to put away the playthings, and I'm going to put up the books." So mying she opened the doors of one of the hook-cases, and began busily carrying the books from the centre table to deposit them on the slietves, in which employment she was soor assisted by Bill, who took the matter in hand in a very masterly manner, showing his sister what were and what were not "Sunday books," with the air of a person entirely at home in the business. Robinson Crusoe and the many volumed Peter Parley were put by without hesitation—there was however a short denurring over a North American Review—because fill said he was sure his father read something one Sunday out of one of them, while Susan averred. over a North American Review—because flill said he was sure his father read something one Sunday out of one of them, while Susan averred that he did not commonly read in it, and only read in it then because the piece was something about the Bible, but as nothing could be settled definitely on the point, the Review was "laid on the table" like knotty questions in Congress. Then followed a long discussion over an extract book, which, as usual, contained all sorts, both sacred, serious, comic, and profano, and at last Bill with much gravity sleeded to lock it up, on the principle that, it was best to be on the the safe side, in support of which he appealed to me. I was saved from deciding the question by the entrance of the father and mother. My old friend know me at once, and presented his pretty wife to me with the same look of exutation with

knew me at once, and presented his pretty wife to me with the same look of exultation with which he used to hold up a string of trout, or an uncommonly fine perch of his own catching for my admiration, and then looking round on his fine family of children, two more of which he had brought home with him, seemed to my to me, "there, what do you think of that now?"

And in truth a pretty sight it was—enough to make any one's old bachelor cost sit very uneasily on him. Indeed there is nothing that gives one such a startling idea of the tricks that old Father Time has been playing on us, as to meet some boyish or girlsh companions with half a dozen or so of thriving children about them. My old friend I found was in essence just what the boy had been. There was the same upright beering, the same confident, cheerful tone to his voice, and the same fire in his eye—only that the hand of manhoed had slightly touched some of the lines of his face, giving them a staidness of expression becoming the man and the father.

"Very well, my children," said Mrs. Fletcher, as after tea William and Susun finished recounting to her the various matters that they had set in order that afternoon—"I believe now we can say that our week's work is finished, and that we have nothing to do but rest and enjoy our.

PRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1839.

The last words were repeated, and prolon must velocinestly by a voice that I knew Mister William?...
"Now Bill, I like the other one best," "Now Bill, I like the other one heat," said the soft voice of little Susan, and immediately

> " flow oweet to the day When thering our play, The Savhar we seek; The fair morning glows Who, Joint sease,— The time in the week,"

Master William helped along with great spirk in the singleg of this tune, though I heard him observing at the end of the first verse, that he liked the other one better—because " it reemed

observing at the end of the first verse, that he liked the other one better—because " it seemed to step off so kind o' lively," and his accommodating sister followed him as he began singing it again with redoubled animation.

It was a beautiful aummer morning, and the voices of the children within accorded well with the notes of birds and bleating flocks without—a cheerful, yet Sahbath-like and quieting sound.

"Blessed be children's music!" said I to my-telf—"how much better this is than the solitary tic-tic of old Uncle Fletcher's tall mahogany clock!"

The family bell summoned us to the breakfast-room just as the children had finished a little hymn whose chorus was,

"Hosenath, besanath, "hessenath, the hetest."

" Hosannah, besannah, Hesannah in the highest

the young folks came down the stairs after me, evidently in the very best imaginable spirits. The little breakfast parlor had been swept and garnished expressly for the day, and a vase of beautiful flowers, which the children had the day before collected from their gardens, adorned the centre-table. The door of one of the bookcases by the fire-place was thrown open, presenting to view a collection of prettily bound books, over the top of which appeared in gilt letters the inscription—"The Sabbath Library." The windows were thrown open to let in the invigorating breath of the early morning, and the birds that flitted among flo rose-bushes without seemed scarcely lighter and more buoyant than did the children as they entered the room. It was legibly written on every face in the house, that the happiest day in the week had arrived, and each one seemed to enter into its duties with a whole soul. It was still early when the breakfast and the season of family devotion was over and the children eagerly gathered round the table to get a sight of the pictures in the new books which their father had purchased in New-York, the week before, and which had been reserved as a Sunday's treat. They were a beautiful edition of Calmet's Dictionary in several large volumes, with very superior engravings.

It seems to me that this work must be very expensive," I remarked to my friend as we were turning (He berees. and the young folks came down the stairs after

"It seems to me that this work must be very expensive," I remarked to my friend as we were turning the bares.

"Indeed it is so," he replied, "but here is one place where I am less withheld by considerations of expense than in any other. In all that concerns making a show in the world, I am perfectly ready to economise—I can do very well without expensive clothing or fashionable furniture, and am willing that we should be leaded. on willing that we should be looked on as very plain sort of people in all such matters—but in all that relates to the cultivation of the mind, and the that relates to the cultivation of the mind, and the improvements of the hearts of my children, I am willing to go to the extent of my shility. Whatever will give my children a better knowledge of, or deeper interest in the Bible or enable them to spend a Sabbath more profitably and without weariness, stands first on my list among things to be jurchased. I have spent in this way one-third as much as the furnishing of my house cost me." On looking over the shelves of the Sabbath library I perceived that my friend had been at no small pains in the selection. It comprised all the popular standard works for the illustration of the Bible, together with the best of the modern religious publications adapted to the capacity of young children. Two large drawers below were filled with maps and scriptural engravings—some of

ing to her the various matters that they had see in order that afternoon—"I believe now we can say that our week's work is finished, and that we have nothing to do but rest and enjoy our selves."

"Oh, and papa will show us the pictures in those great books that he krought home for us last Monday, will be not?" said little Robert.

"And member you will tell us some more alous. Solomon's Temple, and his palaces—word you?" said Succe.

"And member you will tell us some more alous. Solomon's Temple, and his palaces—word you?" said Succe.

"And member you will tell us some more alous. Solomon's Temple, and his palaces—word you?" said Succe.

"And will come in good time," said Mrs. Fletcher, "Isst tell me my dear clusters, are you sare that you are quite ready for the Saldsath? You say you have past away the books and the playthings, have you put away too, all wrong and unkind feelings? Do you feel kindly samplessmally towards every body?"

"Yes, morter," said fill, who appeared to have taken a greater part of this speech to himself—"I want over to Thus Walters this very queraing to sait him about that chicken of mine, and is said that he did up to team to bit it,, and did not know he had till! told him of it; and so we said all spaging, and it seems to you want to be a work of the said of the control of the first Sabbath, and makes the acquisition of relicity to the paragon, and it seems you will be very few long quarrale and have been at home of the said one, let he did not know he had till! told him of it; and so we had a said that he did up to seem to him when the said the paragon of the said that and the said that he did not hear over again, and wend down one had a said that the did the cases a quarrale is tought of the said that the said that he cases a quarrale is tought of the said that the said that he cases a quarrale is tought of the said that the said that he cases a quarrale is tought of the said that the said that he cases a quarrale is tought of the said that the case of the said that the said that he

that channel as long that it seems to be the setural order."

"But do you never first any out-breakings
among your children, like some of those that
med to get us into trouble at your good father's?"

"Neven," replied my friend; "on this day in
the west they are package more from from what
is dijectionable than any other. It is because
that on the day their mediar and myself are able
to give them our whole time and attention, and
their minds are so constantly and agreeably stimminds and interested that they have very little
temperature to go wrong. Any hody who will
really make a primary object of it, will find it
for casier to make the Satistati an interesting day
for children than they had imagined."

"I have always supposed," said I, "that it required a pocular talent and more than common
information in a parent to accomplish this to any
extent."

information is a parent to accomplish this to any extent."

"It requires nothing," replied my friend, "but common sense, and a strong determination to do M. Parents who make a definite object of the religious instruction of their children, if they have common sense can very some see what is necessary in order to interest them, and if they find themselves wenting, in the requisite information, they can in these days very readily acquire in. The sources of religious knowledge are so interesting, and so popular in their form, that they all can avail themselves of them. The only difficulty, after all, is that of keeping the Sabiath, and the imparting of religious instruction is not made enough of a home object. Parents pass off the responsibility on to the Sunday-school teacher, and suppose of course if they send their children to Sunday-school teacher, and suppose of course if they send their children to Sunday-school they do the best they can for them. Now I am satisfied from my experience as a Sabianth-school teacher that the bost religious instruction imparted abroad, still stands in need of the co-operation of a systematic plan of religious discipline and ignirection at Lonie; for after all God gives a power to the efforts of a parent that can never be transferred to other hands." forts of a parent that can never be transferred to

other hands."

Aly friend was here interrupted by the entrance of Mrs. Fletcher with the children. Mrs. Fletcher sat down to the piano and the Subbath was closed with the happy songs of the little ones, nor could I notice a single anxious eye turning to the window to see if the sun was not almost down. The tender and coftened expression of each countenance hore witness to the subduing power of those instructions which had hallowed the last hour, and their sweet hird-like voices harmonized well with the beautiful words—

"How sweet hight of shirtle stabled."

"How sweet the light of Subbath eve, How soft the sunbanns lingering there; These holy hours this low earth leave, And rise on wings of faith and player." (Arricine)

THORNS AMONGST THE WHEAT.

"Madam, there is no hope," said the physi-cian to the weeping wife, as he was taking his departure; "I will not deceive you; there is no hope."
When the physician had departed, and she that was so soon to become a widow was left alone with her dying husband, she felt it her du-

alone with her dying husband, she felt it her du-ty to communicate the mournful intelligence to him, that his mind might be more carnestly di-rected to that state he was so soon to enter. He had been a professor of religion, had attended divine service, and kept up domestic worship regularly; and to the world he appeared, and he believed himself to be, a devout man; but the hour was now come when all self-deception was hour was now come when all solf-deception was to be rent away, when the truth of his profession was to be put to the test, and then be was weigh-ed in the balance and found wanting. And why? The word had been sown; it had not fallen by the way-side; nor did his religion ap-pear to be the religion of a moment or an hour. The seed had evidently taken root; it had sprung up, and the eyes of men beheld it, at a distance, apparently green and flourishing; but it was up, and the eyes of men beneal it, at a distance, apparently green and flourishing; but it was ground amongst thoras and the cares of the world and the deceitfulness of riches had choked the world; and when the sower sought for fruit, it was fautherfully.

the word; and when the sover sought for rint, it was found unfruitful.

Yes; the deceitfulness of riches was his ruin. Day after day-had be knelt at the family after, and poured his prayer for daily bread; and then, rushing into the pursuits of business and accumulating wealth, had seen around him the hungry, but had not fed therm—the maked, but had not clothed thern—the sick, but had not ministered unto them. No; absorbed in the accumulation of riches, and engressed in the cares of business, his eye, if not absolutely averted from, was never directed to, the widow and the orphan; and his heart, exhibing in the success of his business and learners. heart, exulting in the success of his business and the thriving state of his affairs, had forgotten to tisten to the cry of the needy. He had oppressed no one; he had rendered to every one his due, and his integrity was unquestioned; he was indeed, as the world terms it, a respectable, a Lighly respectable man; and as he rose in weakh, so he rose in the esseem of his acquaintunces.

Lighly respectable man; and as he rose in weath, so he rose in the esteem of his acquaintunces.

And he was now a rich man; his thoughts had been all directed to this end, and he was successful; but could the contemplation of his riches afford him pleasure now? When his wife had told him that all hope was gone, and that he must soon he summoned to give an account of his stewardship, what consolution could his riches afford him? O, in the contemplation of eternity, how worthless did the things of time appear! and that heap of gold his life had been dedicated to collecting, what drose did it then seem! And how gladly, how joyfully, would he have parted with it now for the good of his fellow creatures, could he have done it! Had he then but an opportunity of doing good, how gladly would he have smbraced it! But no; the summer was past, the harvest was ended; the opportunity once granted and rejected, was now denied.

And this, it is to be feared, will be the case with many. The young, who are rising in life, and whose aim is a contract or contract on a contract or and the seal who are in the contract or contract.

now denied.

And this, it is to be feared, will be the case with many. The young, who are rising in life, and whose aim is to acquire a competence and independence, had need to take care lest this form the chief end of their existence; lest the deceiffulness of increasing wealth, the excitement of business, or the cares of the world, should overcome them, and make their religion a religion of theory, not of action; but let them recolhert thay must be judged according to their works, and that an account of their sawardship will be demanded; let them remember they are sent into the world to act a part in it, and that an account of their sawardship will be demanded; let them remember they are sent into the world to act a part in it, and that parts for the benefit of their fellow-creatures; let them recollect, that in the parable of the last judgment, in Matt. xxv. they who were condemned, were condemned not for sins of commission, but for these of ouission. Let them take heed and heware. Let each one who professes to love the gospel of Christ show it by actions, show it by promoting to the utmost the oppead of that gospel, show it by joining with heart and land in those religious and benevolent institutions that are rising up on every side of us; by visiting the cottages of the poor, ministering to their wants, and relieving their discreases; by giving his assistance towards implanting in the children of the poor, knowledge and the fear of God; in short, by laboring streamuously on every side, while leath and strength are spaced. Let have be account, that unless his religious produces come good to his fullow creatures, there is something defective in it. Thorps of anym zers are growing up with the seal, and, nuless creditented, will choke it. Hauten then to Christ, for strength to creditions them there is a something defective in it.

Whole No. 1948.

ed, last you should at length be o poich to auclaim, " The barvest is ; nor is stided, and I am not seved."

TRUTH BEAUTIPULLY EXPRESSED.

Asserian. It will be it and appreciated by every parent, and meat beautify do we common it to the streamen of the heartfelt delight with which purents behold the development of talents and noble conjunent in their offspring, with what availity would they seek the means of expanding the sphere of their intelligence, and cherishing the moral confinents that impart dignity to the human character.—From intency to manhood the welfare and happiness of the child in the sole object of the parent's solicitude. Under all circumstances through good or evil fortune, the present and feature condition of those whem they may have rocked in the cradic, or dandled on the table in the polar says to which their affections point with underlains constancy.

Bloods their gath through life he prosperous, the constance of which their affections point with underlains constancy. Should their gath through life he prosperous, the constance of wealth and distinction is only the constance of wealth and distinction is only the constance of the polar way to wealth and distinction is only the constance of the polar pola

sure a better fate to their children. The child may be affectionate and tender, but the film relation is not susceptible of the intensity of affection which belongs to the parental tie. It is this depth of love that enables the old to pass from the stage of life without regret. They feel that in their children they will continue to live, and that, however this world and its concerns may be lost to them, succeeding generations will recognize in their offspring portions of themselves. With what unspeakable delight does a father behold the first manifestations of exalted intelligence in a son, and how does he swell upon actions that bespeak nobleness of purpose and soundness of integrity. If these teclings of gratification are inexpressibly delightful, so on the other hand the emotions with which ne views indications of an opposite character, are utterly indications of an opposite character, are utterly

painful.

To see the object of his paternal solicitude, over whom he has watched day after day, and year after year, falling off from the path of virtue and deaf to the appeals of honorable motives, is to him a source of bitterness, of regret, to which no temporal blessing can furnish an antidete. Honors may await him, and the confidence and love of his fellow beings may, for a moment cheer his path through life, but when he reflects that this honor and thiss love are to be changed into contempt and dislike in the person of his own contempt and dislike in the person of his own child, he feels as if it were better to be deprived of all than to witness so heart rending a contrast. If there be reserved for human life a joy more exalted than all the others, it is that of beholding its last moments cheered by the fondness and affection of a worthy and virtuous progeny, and if there be a pang more agon zing than any other, it is that of a dying parent, whose last though-rests upon the crimes of a deprayed but foully loved child.

PRESIDENT EDWARDS.

We find the following sketch of this great man in an article on the "Duties of a Theologian," furnished for the Hiblical Repository by Professor Park, of the Ando-ver Institution:—

" Edwards rose up after Calvin, and it were "Edwards rose up after Caivin, and it were idle to speak his praise, while meny of us are so subditions to be called by his name. The style of thinking among our divines is so far modelled after him, that his imperfections will suggest our own. And his failing was in too exclusive a reown. And his failing was in too exclusive a regard to one portion of our sensibilities. He gard to one portion of our sensitifities. He seemed to live apart from many of the innocent cravings and sympathies of his race. He learned early in life the great lessons of ministerial dignity. His father, the venerable patriarch of Windsor, was fond of appearing in the full dress of a clergyman, wearing even in his parochial visits a black gown and sometimes his clerical band. Pres. Edwards himself visited the little recode of his charge and was fellowed to withdraw people of hinchnrge, and was inclined to withdraw n promiscuous intercourse. In his singular modest letter to the Trustees of Nassau Ha ly modest letter to the Trustees of Nassan Hall be says, "I have a constitution in many respects peculiarly unhappy, attended with flaccid solids, vapid, sizy, and scarce fluids, and a low tide of spirits; often occasioning a childish weakness and contemptibleness of speech, presence and demensor, with a disagreeable dulness and stiffness; much unfitting me for conversation, but more especially for the government of a college." He possessed a rich imagination, and might have nees; much untiting me for conversation, but more especially for the government of a college." He possessed a rich imagination, and might have been one of the first poets of his age, and he not chosen to be the first theologian; but he speaks disparagingly of "elegance of his age, and he not chosen to be the first theologian; but he speaks disparagingly of "elegance of language and excellency of style," and says of some of his discourses, they were mostly written "nt a time when the circumstances of the auditory they were preached to were enough to make a minister neglect, forget and despise such ornaments as politoness and stoodishness of style and method." He passed his life in a still and sequestered valley; he resigned the sultary discipline of house hold care to his estimable wife; when he entered his sitting room, his own children, it is said were in the babit of rising up in token of their well-merited reverence; he ate from a silver bowl, while most of his parishtoners were grateful for pewter, but he ate a sparing meal and lived more like a spirit than a parisker of flesh and blood. He was indeed humble as a little child before God, but he often went forth among men, not so much like a fellow-man, as like a vice-gerent of the great law-giver. When an opponent rose up against him, he bore and presend him down by the force of his amazing genius, and the still greater force of his honest and truth-loving temper. His reply to Dr. Taylor of Norwich, is said to have courtibuted, in connection with other sources of mortification, to hasten the depth of that emisent witer. The remarkable confessions of Major Hawley will long remain a monument of the authority which Pres. Edwards held over the conscience and fears of the most distinguished men. When he preached it was as if one had been let down from heaven to sound one of the source per trumpels, after which seven thunders were to utter their voices. He reheave, and one peculiar right, and indeed he had, to tell on whom they would fall. He stood in the pulpit

Mr. Editor, We are now mearly as far out as it is necessary to go, in order to make cape. The most southers parallel which we shall reach, will probably be about the the degree of insteade. Every day's will have a sensible difference in the temperature would be delightful were the atmosphere of the temperature would be delightful were the atmosphere dry, and had we the opportunity of using vigorous bodily exercise. But the damp air and constant which of the count in ar inactive circumstances, render it rather unconfortable without fre. The lat of June, in this latitude, corresponds with the lat of December, the same distance much of the equint in fair weather, we can walk the dock, lat when it rains, we are necessarily much center, the same distinct forth of the equajor. In fair weather, we can walk the chek,
but when it rains, we are necessarily much
confined. Yet with cloaks, shawle, s.c. and a
jot soap stone, we keep ourselves quite comfictable. While crossing the torrid zone, the
enge of the thermometer was from T to 86
ég. With the exception of a slay or two,
shes wa were nearly becalmed, the constant
sind rendared the temperature very pleasant.
The evenings were peculiarly delightful. It
was pleasant to linger on deck, to enjoy the
labor air and the beauties of the heavens.
We could gaze apon constellations invisible
from our native hills.
But I have not said all I intended on the
spicet of sea withcase. On this subject I have
lad a pretty thorough experience. My sickges was unusually protracted. Two or three
weeks is usually the extent of its duration. In
my case, six or seven weeks. Mr. and Mrs.
french and Mrs. Burgesa, recovered almost
entirely in one week. Mr. and Mrs. Hume
and Miss Farrar, suffered four or five weeks,

's Music.

b Coal, for Gre Coal, for Furna

see directly upon the stomach, and adjacent ricera.

Were I permitted to express my own opinie, I should say, "the immediate cause is for the effects of motion upon the nervous mean, produced directly upon the brain, is say, the medium of the eye, and by agitation of the atomach, but mostly by the effect poluced directly upon the brain." And yet, penaps, in some cases, the eye may be the picipal medium, in others the stormach. Well established finets seem to force upon us the conclusion, that the disagreeable feeting of which we are speaking, is in some cases the maint of all these causes combined; in others, I my come from a single one of them, and at the influence of each is different in different windividuals. Some persons seem affected by one, some by another, some by all, and sae by no one, nor by all combined. In Missophising upon any subject, it is important at the facts relating to it into the acomp. Mag !

N ACCOUNT OF THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH,-HOLLAND.

Chees at Rotterdam, now Governor of George Heriet's Hespital.)

The Dutch clergy are an uncommonly well educated heady of men. It heloves every one destined for the Church to take, whilst at the distrementary, two distinct degrees known by the sides of candidate in literature and candidate in theology. The former rank is only obtained, after he has been examined in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Oriental Antiquities; and given proof of having berefited by attendance on the classes of Logic, General History, and Dutch style. Again, before being advanced to the rank of candidate in divinity, he is examined in Natural Theology, Church History, and on the beneral doctrines of Christianity, and likewise he must above that he has profited by the lectures on Moral and Natural Philosophy, Oriental Literature, and Hebrew. The student must ratured the Divinity Loctures for three sessions. He enjoys much intercourse with his teachers and occasionally gives in written exercises; but he seldom delivers more than than two discources in the public classes in the presence of (rub presende) one of the theological professors. He may then preach before a congregation; but he can only be called to a charge after he has become a propenent, or he licensed by the competent ecclesiastical court. The Church but he can only be called to a charge after he has become a proposent, or be licensed by the competent sectes a state of the Church of Scotland, like that of Holland, as at present devising plans for the employment, at home and abroad of her numerous unbeneficed licestates. This deserving and important class of men, (the hope of every Christian Church.) A unquestionably entitled to the warmest consistent and support of every friend of hoft scholishments. The Dutch Reformed Church is taking a deep interest in the lot of her probationers who now amount to two hundred and forty two, of whom several receive a government salary as assistant ministers. They are not licensed till they have completed their fighty two, of whom several receive a government salary as assistant ministers. They are not licensed till they have completed their twenty-accond year. Being then regarded as "ecclesiastical persons," a watchful eye is constantly kept upon their conduct; care is shown in making the people acquainted with their pulpit abilities, and that their talents are ethorwise rendered available to society. An official roll of their names is not only forwarded once a year to the General Synod, but is published likewise by authority every six months, in a wilely circulated periodical. It is there stated if they be professionally employed as assistant ministers, and as public teachers, or if they have within the preceding half year, been presented to a living. Similar intelligence is communicated in a biennial clerical almanac, where their names are regularly printed immediately after those of the stated clergymen in each province, whose court granted immediately after those of the stated clergy-men in each province, whose court granted them license. Each probationer is obliged to send his address to the classical ecclesiastical court within whose bounds he resides. The Dutch clergy mahifest a kindly feeling towards candidates for the ministry, and, like the com-munity, have a tolerably accurate knowledge of the peculiar gifts and graces of almost every licentiate of their Church.

A probationer, on receiving a call from a congregation, must be guided by the subjoined particular and recent regulations of the General Synod.

Synod.

Ordination to the Pastoral Office is conforred the provincial ecclesiastical courts by whom so all candidates for ordination are examined. hy the provincial ecclesiastical courts by whom she all candidates for ordination are examined. The applicant two months before the time of examination, must deliver to the secretary of the provincial ecclesiastical court, 1. A certificate of his having attained the degree of candidate in literature, and also that of candidate in theology; 2. A certificate of his having for two years attended, with benefit, exegotical lectures on the Old and Now Testaments, and lectures on Dogmatics, Christian Ethics, and National Economy; 3. A church-certificate (signed as usual by a minister and an elder) of his having been more than two years a member of the Reference Church; 4. Certificates from the professors in Divinity of the university where he studied, testifying that he has for three full years diligoutly and profitably attended the feresaid lectures at the respective universities, that he has preached twice at least sub præside, and that his moral character is good.

No one who has obtained ordination in any

No one who has obtained ordination in an No one who has obtained ordination in any Reformed Church shread, unless he has also occupied a pastoral charge, is allowed to officiate as a minister in the Reformed Church in the Netherlands, till he has been examined by one of the provincial ecclesiastical courts. Before being admitted to examination, he must be a suitable exception and execution of the provincial ecclesiastical courts. reduce suitable testimonials, and especially testations in favor of his moral character, om the professors in theology of the Reform I Church in the university where he studied

and an evidence of his church-membership.

The candidate having, on examination, been found qualified, declares, on solemn oath, that ne gift is given, or shall be given by him, to procure any appointment in the Church; and procure any appointment in the Church; and that consistently with his knowledge, no gift has been, or ever shall be given by any other person, on his behalf. He shall then make the following slectaration and promise:—

"I, the undersigned, having been admitted by the provincial ecclesiautical court of—
to the ministerial office in the Netherlands' Reference Church, increase desires that I shall be a seen to the contract of the seen as the seen as

"I, the undersigned, having been admitted by the provincial ecclesiantical court of—to the ministerial office in the Netherlands' Reformed Church, sincerely declare that I shall corefully encourage, by life and doctrine, the interests of Christianity in general, and of the Netherlands' Reformed Church in particular; that I do in good faith receive, and cordially believe, the doctrine which, according to God's Kady Word, is contained in the existing formularies of unity of the Netherlands' Reformed Church; that I shall diligently inculcate and uphold the same, and zealously apply myself to the promotion of religious knowledge, Christian morality, order, and concord; binding myself, by this my signature, to all the aforesaid; and also, in the event of being found to have accord contrary to any part of this declaration promise to submit, on that account, to the sentence of the computent Church authorities." In the communities served by more than four enisisters, no vacancy is allowed to be supplied by any elazyman under twenty-five years of age, such your, who has not hen at least three years in the ministry. No clergyman can leave his charge till the expiration of two years after his induction, unleas he or the calling shurch to disposed to disburse all the expenses attendant upon his last settlement. In Holland, a minister (predikan) is familiarly, but as a term of respect called Domine. He is easily recognized by his court-looking dress, and sockad hat. In the pulpit, instead of the full Genera gown, which is still used in Scotland, the Dutch slergy wear a long samely, which consists of black cloth, about six inches broad, edged with silk, and fastened by a hock to the collar of the cent. This mantle, from the numerous plaits of which it is composed, must originally have been sufficient to envelope the person, but probably has gradually been reduced to give more liberty to the speaker.

The Dutch preschere and heavers, humediately on taking, as well as before learning, their places in church as a gradual probab

when I now crite, has a sepulation of nearly eighty thousand, about the helf of which number appearain to the Reformed Church. Belonging to the hetter there are twelve ministers, of whom the two ofdest in point of ordination have but half duty to perform. For the information of the inhabitants, a printed list, called a Domine's brieffe, is on sale every Saturday, announcing the diets of the several preachers in the four Reformed churches for the subsequent Sunday, and likewise the week day services.

If rendered incupable by bodily or mental infirmity, a minister, or his relatives, may present a statement of his case, vouched by the certificate of a physician, praying that he may be made Searchies; when a pension is greated by Government proportioned to his public service. If he has been forty years in the Church, he is entitled to retire, salve kenner et stipendie. Every such application must be concurred in by the hirk-cession, and addressed directly to his Majesty; but in many cases the applicant employs the agent for the Church to prepare the deed and bring it under the notice of the Director General. This last functionary corresponds with the governor of the province, to ascertain from him whether there be any obstacles in the way. When found satisfactory, the King decrees that the petitioner shall become Emerifus on the subsequent 1st of January or 1st July, as it may happen,—Emerical to January or 1st July, as it may happen,—Emerical to the subsequent 1st of January or 1st July, as it may happen,—Emerical to the subsequent 1st of January or 1st July, as it may happen,—Emerical to the continuous contents and the subsequent 1st of January or 1st July, as it may happen,—Emerical to the content of the content of January or 1st July, as it may happen,—Emerical to the content of the content of January or 1st July, as it may happen,—Emerical to the content of the become Emeritus on the subsequent 1st of January or 1st July, as it may happen,—Emeriti ministers being nominated only twice a

hecome Emerifus on the subsequent lat of January or 1st July, as it may happen,—Emerifi ministers being nominated only twice a year. The official infimation is made some time before the clergyman retires from active duty, that his consistory may previously obtain permission to call a successor. This requisite permission to call a successor. This requisite permission (hand-opening) is granted by the Director General, but after the new clergyman is called, he must be approved of by his Majesty. If the Crown presents to a living, the royal approval is of course presupposed.

Church-membership,—and mode of dispensing the Lord's Supper in the Dutch Reformed Church.—All candidates for membership receive, for a series of years, a regular course of religious instruction from their pastors. They are instructed in Christian doctrine and morality, according to the Confession of Faith, and to the Heidelberg Catechism; and they are also carefully taught Bible history, and the origin and progress of the Reformation from Popery. Upon such subjects they are examined, usually in the presence of an elder; and when found qualified, they are solemnly and publicly admitted or confirmed. Very few adults are to be found who were not enrolled as members ere they had attained the age of twenty.—The Sacraument of the Supper is administered once a quarter. The clergy, accompanied by an elder, professionally visit their members twice a year immediately before the season of communion. The celebration of the ordinance is announced a furtright before; and on the Saturday evening preceding the Sabbath on which it is dispensed, there is a the season of communion. The celebration of the ordinance is announced a fortnight before; and on the Saturday evening preceding the Sabbath on which it is dispensed, there is a preparation service, at the conclusion of which the new members are admitted in the presence of the congregation; and when they, as well as all who intend to communicate, stand up, and answer in the affirmative a few questions put from the pulpit. These questions comprehend a declaration, that they believe with all their heart the doctrine which they have confessed; that they resolve, through divine grace, to adheart the doctrine which they have confessed; that they resolve, through divine grace, to ail-here to that doctrine, and to lead a Christian life; and that they will submit to the superintendence and the discipline of the Church. Before the celebration of the Lord's Supper, a meeting of the consistory of each church is held, in direct reference to the moral and religious character of the communicants. Members of other Protestant congregations in the Netherlands are admissible to communion with the Reformed Church, provided that their moral character is unobjectionable. Members Netherlands are admissible to communion with the Reformed Church, provided that their moral character is unolijectionable. Members of the Dutch communion are careful to supply themselves with a certificate before going to reside in a different part of the country; and kirk-sessions are specially enjoined my to give such certificates, except at a regular meeting. The practice is unknown in Holland, which is universal among Scotch Presbyterians, of distributing tokens, or small pieces of lead, having on one side an appropriate passage of Scripture, and on the reverse the name of the particular congregation or church. These tokens, given to intending communicants only, are collected by the elders as soon as the members have taken their seats at the table.

When the apostolic benediction, after the ordinary service in the morning of the sacramental Sabhath, is pronounced, the officiating minister directs the attention of the members to the prescribed and printed Form for the Communion Service. That Form commences with a plain statement of the nature and design of the Lord's Supper, and of the character of those who ought to alsatain from it, and of those who worthily partake of it. Then follows an appropriate prayer, with the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles' Creed. A psalm or hymn is next sung, and the minister takes then, if not before, his station at the communion 2-

Prayer and the Apostles' Creed. A pealm or hymn is next sung, and the minister takes then, if not before, his station at the communion table, which is placed in the middle, or most convenient and communications.

convenient and conspicuous part of the church. At his invitation the members promptly and decently approach the Lord's table, and sit down promisenously without distinction of age or rank. The practice of the men communicating first, and then the women separately, is not enjoined by law, but established by immemorial custom.

After a few prefatory sentences, left to his own discretion, the minister distributes, in the words of institution, the bread and wine to those who are nearest to him. He then pauses, and sitting down partakes of the same himself; and while the sacred symbols are being handed from one member to another along the table, a solemn and impressive silence prevails in the assembly. When all at the table have communicated, the minister stands up again, and addresses to them words of comfort and exhortation; after which they return to their paws, or sent themselves in some other quarter of the church.—Betwixt each table service, and until all intentions after successions sent themselves in some other quarter of the church.—Betwixt each table service, and until sent themselves in some other quarter of the church.—Betwixt each table service, and until all intending communicants have so received the holy Supper, a small portion of Scripture, such as the fifty-third chapter of lanish, or a similarly appropriate passage, is then read by the clerk or precenter, or a few verses of a purity of hymn are sung. The clergyman, who has delivered the sacramental discourse, or what in Scotland is called the action sermon, conducts the whole of the sacred service; and in some communities, he is sometimes called to address upwards of thirty tables consecutively. His addresses, which are of necessity very short, consist chiefly of remarks on the verses previously read by the precenter betwixt each table. Reverting again to the Form for the Communion Service, the minister saxt results the invitation to thankagiving and praise, and offers up the concluding prayer, with the Lord's Prayer. Finally, a pusies or hyme is sung, and the benediction is pronounced, in the afternoon or evening of the same Lord's day there is a thankagiving agree in. The fresource Prayer. Finally, a passes or hyme is soung, and the benediction is pronounced. In the afternoon or evening of the same Lorde day there is a thanksgiving acreice. The frequency of the calebration of this holy ordinance we recken to be productive of the happens of feets upon the Dutch community. The proportiory and thanksgiving services are neither injudiciously numerous, we wannessee ity long.

As it is impossible, capacially in large towns, that every member of a family can attend on the same day, the accrement is dismond. As it is impossible, especially is targe town, that every member of a family can attend on the same day, the accrement is dispensed on the succeeding Sabhath, to give all an epperamity of communicating.

On sucramental uscanions, the officiating elders and demons are, like the udiciner distinguished by a member and hand. The reader, who is also precesses, afterpa appears in charts

SMANCIPATED NEGROES. ' Mr. Forward, missionary of the Landon Society trots from Barbine in Janvinst as follows:— Missionary meeting—liberality of the Na roses.—I was very destrous to be at home by the annual missionary meeting, held a

Missionary meeting—liberality of the Negrous.—I was very desireus to be at home before the annual missionary meeting, held at Lonadale on Whit-Mouslay, and providentially arrived here on the Thursday precading (June 11.) From sickness, and uther necessary causes, none of the brethren could attend except Mr. Haywood; so we were obliged to look to other sources for our speakers. One or two of the teachers, and some of the most intelligent and useful of our negro brethren, were called upon to address the amemby. They were listened to with great attention, and a good effect was produced. The collection was in a high degree encouraging, amounting to between £60 and £70 sterling, and that exclusively from negroes—men who were not long since slaves—men neglected, despised, and thought almost unworthy the name of men, much more of Christians. Such fruit as this, we have often the honor to see, proving a great encouragement in all our difficulties. Another circumstance serving to place this effort in a stronger light is, that within the preceding three months the same people had subscribed allove £150 towards the cause of religion. I hope these efforts will induce you to do all you can to send us additional laborers, for we are ready to faint for want of help.

Desire of the Negroes to arise the georpel to

to send us additional laborers, for we are ready to faint for want of help.

Desire of the Negrees to send the gaspel to Africa.—Our people are boght, me to feel deeply in behalf of their own race iff Africa. Nearly 100 members of our church are natives of that land, and most of them feel a great degree of interest in what relutes to it. Some of our oung men have expressed their willingness to arry the Gospel to the land of their fathers specially since our late meeting, on which or

carry the Gospel to the land of their fathers, especially since our late meeting, on which occasion the subject was prominently brought before them. I have every reason to believe this will ultimately be the case, and that the descendants of Ham, the offspring of those forcibly separated from their friends and native land, are destined to be honored instruments in performing great things towards the moral renovation of that unhappy country.

Attention of the people to the preaching of the Gospel.—With respect to the members of the congregation, there is much to encourage; they always exhibit great attention, and occasionally a depth of feeling, convincing us that God condescends to come among us in the exercise of his convincing power and saving grace. Our congregations generally are rapidly advancing in knowledge, so that very little, spoken by the minister whom they usually hear, is lost upon them. The attendance at the services has always been good on the Sabhath days, the chapel often overflowing; in fact, ath days, the chapel often overflowing; in fac before we had regular segvices at Salem chape undreds came who could not get within th

REVIVALS. REVIVALS.

South Carolina.—From the "Greenville Mountaineer," and also from private sources we learn that religion has greatly revived in that Village and District. Many have been led to inquire, " what they should do to be saved," and have been effectually pointed to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world. Among the professed subjects of the world. Among the protesses surjects to the work are some who had long held in derision and contempt the institutions of the Gospel and its offers of mercy. The distant reader may not be aware that Greenville borders on Spartan-lung District, where a revival of religion was noticed two or three weeks ago. In some of the other Districts in the upper part of the Green there are more encouraging prospect world. Among the professed subjects of the work are some who had long held in derision the other Districts in the upper part of the State, there are more encouraging prospect for those who saws and those who ranp in the vineyard of the Lord, than have appeared for a number of years. May they who have sow in sadness be permitted to see the fruit of the labors, and rejoice in an abundant harvest!

[Charlesion Observer.

BALTIMORE.—The work of grace in the Baptist church in this city under the care of the Rev. Mr. Hill, which we noticed a fortnight since, is still in vigorous progress. Mr. Knapphas been preaching there twice a day through the week and three times on Sunday for five weeks or longer, hesides holding two prayer meetings daily during all that-time; and his plain, practical and nervous exhibitions of the truth have been eminently blessed. A large number profess to be converted through his instrumentality, and a still larger number to be strumentality, and a still larger number to b wakened and inquiring the way to heaven mong them are men of mental vigor and wel sciplined minds. The excitement is not now confined to the thousands who attend the Bap tist Church; it has extended to other churches Baltimore so much attention to religious or in Datumore so much attention to religious or-dinances as at present. God grant that the good work may continue to go forward, that all the churches may share richly in it, and that the thousands who are now living without God and religion is the world, may soon be brought to the foot of the Cross and make Christ their refuge and their hope.—Lutheran Observer.

ALABAMA.—A letter to the Editor of the Presbyterian," dated Wetuu pka, Ala. Nov

Ist says;

"It will be gratifying to you to learn that God has been visiting this portion of his vine yard with a gracious outpouring of his Spirit The good work has been going on in this city The good work has been going on in this city for two weeks, and is still progressing. About sixty have professed conversion, and multitudes are inquiring, "what shall we do to be saved." The mouth of the scoffer is stopped, and the ensuries of the truth stand ahashed. In many places in the surrounding country, churches of different denominations, have lately enjoyed seasons of refreshing from the hand of the Lord, and hundreds are now rejoicing in the love of the Saviour. It is indeed consoling to know that while God has been pouring out his judgments on our metropolis, ha has in wrath remembered mercy, and bleat other portions of our State with the visitations of his Spirit. "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice; let the multitude of isless be glad thereof." J. A. W.

CHESTERPIELS, Ms. -- We received inf tion, a few days since, in a note from the Rev. larael G. Rose, of Christerfield, Mass. that an interesting revival is in progress in that plan. The work sommenced early in October, and present the number of hopeful converts is abthirty.—Congregationalist.

KRETUCKY.—At Hopkinsville, Ky., about 10 have been hopefully renewed by the Spirit of God. This was preceded by an awakened desire among the people of God, to cultivate the spirit of prayer—and by x day of apecial feating and prayer; the preaching during the time was simple, close, and deeply ovangelical. Nearly 30 heads of families are among the converts. May they persevere to the end!

New York — A letter to the Editor of the Evangeties, from Erv. J. Parker, dated Texas, Ouvrego Co. N. Y. Nov. 88, 1869, says:—
The Lord has been very gracious to us, and remandared in it one less state, and within a few weeks Christians of all decominations have been referred by his presence. The Chichildren in hard here has necessary to the first and his advantage. Henry town Goodly above two his advantage. The secretary and the Dates, the latter than the l

Mr. A dowell

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1839.

VACCINATION IN SIAM. The Beston Medical Journal of Oct. 30, or very interesting letter from Dr. Bradley, Mise American Board in Siam. He had receive different times receive views for the perpose of intro-ducing the kine-poz into Siam, which kingdom has been terribly scoarged by the small-poz. But the views received both from Dr. Smith of Boston, and that from Canton and Singapore has all failed of suc case, in spite of the atmost care respecting its trans-mission to Siam, and use there. The cause of this and similar failures of the virus is Eastern Asia, i worthy of earnest investigation, connected as it is wit the welfare of so many millions. On the approach a the small-pox, in Nevember of last year, to the American Missionary stations, the missionaries inoculates all their families with the small-pox with entire sec

cess. This intelligence, altracted the attention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Siam, who sought refuge from the terrible metady by causing his household to be inoculated. After him many families the princes, nobles and rulers of the people, received acculation from Dr. Bradley with remarkable suc tees. The King of Siam also had the same done

his family, and was delighted with this mode of relief and has been very liberal in his praises of the American loctors. His majesty caused his physicians, who received instruction from Dr. Bradley, to inne people without money and without price, in imitation of the missionaries. It is said by the natives that the innaries. It is said by the natives that this process will save many hundred lives annually, in the

city of Bankok alone. We rejoice that our Missionaries may in this way so greatly promote human happiness. Their agency in relieving suffering in this and other ways, excites powerfully the interest of the Sinmese, and cunno but contribute to open their hearts to the reception o the gospel, which their benefactors bring with them.

Innoculation of small pox, which is the only relief in Barmah has been attended with great loss of life, while in Siam there has been almost none. The Missionaries give devout thanks to God that his blessing thus crowns their efforts in relieving the miseries of

CANTON OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

The ninth report of this institution, for the quart ending Dec. 81, 1939, is before us; and "evince the steadily advancing influence and importance of the Society's operations." An unusually large number of official persons, some of them men of high station, have applied for medical aid; among these, were WANG, the acting judicial commissioner of the province; and Lzw, the chief magistrate of the dis which the factories are located. All prejudices however are not yet overcome, and some prefer deat foreign physician.

The patients admitted during the term, were 505 The aggregate since the opening of the institution is 6,300. Several very interesting operations are some what minutely reported, together with their results.

NEW ZEALAND.

It is in contemplation to establish a new Scotch colony on this island—and a numerous party of emigrants had made arrangements to embark from Greenock, the latter part of September. A second vessel was expected to leave the Clyde also, ere this time, with a selected body of eligible settlers. Clergymen are to accompany them. the earliest members of the first colony, has resolved on the establishment of an infant school, for the children of the Aborigines, and of the poorer class of set tlers; and for this purpose has made a perpetual endowment of a " preliminary section " of land, and guaranteed the salary, for the first year, of a master and mistress, with their daughter as an assistant, and provided them with free passages, and with accom-medations on their arrival at New Zenland. Thus, not only by direct missionary enterprise, but by various collateral means, the light and influence of evan-gelical truth, is finding its way into the darkest corsers of the world.

CONVERSION OF ROMAN CATHOLICS. By a letter from Rev. John Hartley, dated at the London Record, in the "Preshyterian," learn, that about two years ago, a colporteur entered Thiers, and disposed of some Bibles, and explained n his simple manner the great truths of the gospel. A great riot was produced, and the most serious co sequences were apprehended, for a time, from the breats and spirit of a mob of 2,000 persons. By the prompt interference of the police however, evil was revented. God in mercy poured out his Spirit, and the attention of numbers was arrested, and an infant charch of Protestant Christians has been already ormed; and at the first administration of the sacra nent, no less than twenty-seven persons, all of the formerly Roman Catholics, and all of them in the judgment of charity, seeking sternal salvation, were rs. "A religious impression has been pro uced of the most extensive character; not a fa perhaps can be found, which has not conversed and thought and felt, either favorably or unfavorably on this great subject." Several, besides those mentioned hove, have been brought out of darkness into light; and the new converts are diligently studying the Bisome of them, even in old age, are beginning to learn to read, so that they may persee the pages; they sing delightfully the hymns and tunes of the Geneva brothren, and when invited, lend the prayers of the congregation. Their habitual con-duct too, is consistent. The Romish churches, as might be expected, have resounded with anothemas, and the priesthood has been wanting in no effort to prevent the people from listening to Protestant dotrine; but all has surved only to increase curiosity awaken attention, and promote the good work of

SYNOD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

From the recent report of this body, it appears that although no general revival has existed within their beams during the past year, there is on the whole a manifest improvement in the state of the churches. The ministrations of the anectury within the borders of the third Prasbytory of Philadelphia have been well attended—the churches have locrossthe law been well attended—the charcher have increased in numbers, and the interests of vital goddiness there advanced. Home of the congregations have uniquested the enteresting of the Hely Spith, and in two or them of them, there are present infinitions of the spital influence. These congregations is the prodynation of the state of the stat

and other departments of benevolent and Christian enterprise have received their asset support from the churches. Harmony and peace have been preserved even in the midst of these translutes times.

PRESBYTERIAN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA

A Society under this designation, has formed by a number of ministers and laymon of the Pirst and Second Presbyteries of Philadelphia, for the relief of the moral and spiritual destitution of a portion of the city and liberties. Its object is to aid in the tricts, and to sustain feeble ones already formed, is lination to the Prosbytarios.

AMERICAN BETHEL SOCIETY.

This Society labors for the spiritual good of i on our rivers, lakes, and camels. It has been in oper ation three years. Its plan is, lastesd of building harches, to select those already organized, and wi houses of warship are contiguous to the places of business; and to secure by vote of the church, or trastees of the society, the necessary Bethol room and when the church are in need of assistance, to make a small allowance toward the support of the copel, on the plan of the Home Missi Any evangelical church, whose buildings are comdious, and who are willing to engage in the effort, may be taken. Such a church is expected to appoint an efficient Bethel Committee, whose duty it shall be to exhibit the Bethel flag every Sabhath—to visit every boat at the port on Subbuth morning, and invit all boatmen and travellers on board to attend public worship—to distribute the publications of the Society, and other suitable books, and to provide for the hospitable entertainment of such Christian travellers, no may desire to enjoy a quiet Sabbath on shore, or may tund in need of Christian hospitalities

TOLLAND CO. SAD. SCHOOL UNION CT. The number in the Subbath Schools has been grad sally increasing, ever since the Union was formed and is greater new than at any previous time. Still not more than half the children in the country, be tween the years of 4 and 16, are connected with any Sabbath School; and many of the youth, especially of the young men stand alonf from the in-Proposed remedy. "Let the fathers and mothe generally of the church come forward, and be con with the Sabbath School institution, and le them make special efforts to persuade parents out of the church, to follow their example."

WINE.

Only thirty thousand pipes of wine are annually roduced at Madeirs, and of that, not more than ter usand pipes are ever sent to the United States and yet, at least fifty thousand pipes are annually served up at the United States hotels, under the name of Madeira. In preparing the imitation wines, it rell ascertained that the most deleterious drugs are often used. What man of a sane mind, will an article composed of alcohol, and the most poison ous drugs?

WHY I DO NOT PRAY IN MY FAMILY. 1. Because I long since took the position that the criptures did not require it, and it would be painful think of abandoning that position now, howeve difficult it is to maintain it.

2. Because I never have done it, and it would

sem very strange to my household to hear my voice in such an employment.

S. Because I have not much learning or skill in

he use of language, and there might be some to rid cule my mistakes.

4. If I should pray in my family, I should have nore trouble than I now have about some defects i my character, because they would be more clearly seen & deeply feit, and that is a burden I cannot bea

5. Because I have seen some professed Christians neglecting it, and they suffered no serious apparent evil from it. I hope to get along as safely and quietly as they. 6. I have not any time. My meals, my busin

my social visits, my company, my journies, my newspapers, &c. occupy me constantly. I do not see how ten or fifteen minutes morning and evening can possibly be spared. 7. I have no gifts. True I can atter myself de

cently and acceptably in social circles, town meetings business appointments, &c. I have gifts for such things, but family prayer requires a different gift from S. I have an infirmity in my voice, and

dizziness in my head, which satisfy me in my neglect. Baid infirmities do not hinder free atterance any where else-but then family prayer has a pocu liarity not easily describable, which must continue to render me a stranger to that duty. 9. I should offer such poor, stammering, imperfect

prayers, that I think it better not to pray at all. Though I will say, that if my son should declare, that nasmech as he fuared he should not render me fault ess obedience if he tried, for the next twelve months, therefore he would not obey me at all, I would

10. I did not think when I began, I should find so many good reasons for not praying in my family. But now being near the bottom of them, I will give what I call my corner-stone reason. I have no sor of relish for the duty. By happiness lies altogethe in other directions. It would, in the present state of my feelings, make me absolutely miserable to pray it my family. And therefore Pfotbear.

WHY FEED THE LAMBS.

Because the great and good Shepherd direct to do it. He saw that there was the same reason for feeding a lamb that there was for feeding a sheep and he has made the command as positive in one casas in the other.

2. Because the chief Shepherd did hierelf who he enjoined, and is now doing it. He blessed the lambs with kind looks and with his kind voice, and by taking them up in his arms and by a special com and concerning them. And his care now, by th various previsions of his mercy, is not more conspict ous concerning any members of the human family than concerning the lambs of his flock. Therefore let us care for them,

3. And further-because, how shall we over so them there unless we feed them. A neglected lamb will pine and dia. Neglect the lambs of Christ's fleck, and when we look for the sheep by and by we

shall not find them. The sheep-fold will be empty.

4. If the neglected jambs should live through such suggest and become sheep, they will be very peer and serry sheep. We have seen many such, and the seemal of the fack they seen. They were always feeble and seen, the land black would make the feeble and puny, the least blest would make ther shiver. It coul cours to surse there, in order to keep these alive, then they some worth. Others, from the cour of proper dead when hembe, host every band-like quality, and good wall-like. Instead of being presented sheep, they were rude and beinterons. They

would drive about among the true, gentle, timid sheep of the fold, like a rude and domineering boy among his weaker juniors. We have heard shepherds and of some of these sheep that they should not be entiro-ly consfertless, should said sheep teap the fold and return no more. Then we had butter feed the lambs well when they are young. Well fed lumbs would nut have turned out to be such sheep. We never

knew an instance.

5. Somehody will give the lambs had food if we do not feed them well. We know of an old Prowler that poisons every fluck he can enter. And he has agents enough under him, to send a portion to every lamb that is not well enough fed, to leathe what he sends. We have seen many suffering terribly from what he had administered, though they did not actually die. Had they been well fed with the most wholesome and nourishing food when lambs, they would have " lifted up their heele" against their enemy; or rather, which is more sheep-like, they would have fled from him, " for a stranger they will not follow." 6. If we feed the lambs well, they will help us

about increasing the fold. There are millions that ought to be in the Great Shepherd's flock. And he makes use of the good sheep to gather in the strayed and the porishing. But such a sheep as a half-stare.
ed, puny, pining lamb will make, is a poor hand in
this business. The rightly nursed lamb, grown up into a strong, healthy, handsome sheep, is worth a whole flock of the ill-favored. Indeed the poor, thin, feeble, dronping one of a fold would be more likely to scare away the comers, then powerfully persuade

7. If we feed the lambs we shall beautify the shareh of God. Then will there be lively stones in God's spiritual building. The youthful of the flock will grow in moral beauty and vigor. The people of the Lord's pasture will then be a strong people for himself. Zion will then be "fair as the moon, clear as the sun," for her sons will be "as plants grown up in their youth, and her daughters as corner stones polished after the similitude of a palace." "And we shall walk about Zion and go round about her, to ell the towers thereof, and to mark well her bulwarks and to consider her palaces, that they may tell it to the generation following."

NORTH S. S. MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION. NEW HAVEN, CT.

[From our Correspondent.]
Mr. Editor,—The following statements, with the North Sabbath School Missionary Association, in New Haven, I trust will be interesting to

This Association was organized in Sept., 1832. Its object is to awaken and cherish an enlarged spirit of benevolence in all the members of the school, by frequent contributions to the various charitable enterprises of the day. The contributions have averaged about \$225, each year, making the whole amount contributed since the organization of the Society, about \$1,600. A large proportion of this has been contributed by the scholars, most of whom have been

from four to fourteen years of age.

Almost every important object of benevolence ha shared an interest in the charities of this Association A New Haven school of forty scholars has been supported in Ceylon; and also a little girl named after ne of the teachers connected with the Association who has died; large appropriations have been made to furnish destitute Sabbath Schools, at the West, with books; missionaries have been assisted, &c. &c. The influence of these benevolent labors on the schol are and teachers, has been very happy. Special an constant care is taken to prevent the young from che ishing the impression that these charities, without repeatance and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, will recommend them to the favor of God. Several of the cholars, who have been most active in doing good thers, have obtained a blessing themselves, and ar rejoicing in the hope of the gospel. Several of the teachers have already become missionaries of the cross, and one who has become a missionary printer says he owes it to this Association that he was led t engage in this work. The Rev. Mr. Stevens, who died in the midst of his missionary labors in China, was a devoted teacher of a Bible or adult class in this school; and that whole class of 12 or 14 members were hopefully converted; several of whom have since become themselves valuable teachers. Anothe devotedly pious tencher in that school, Miss O. died rejoicing in the hope that twenty of her scholars while under her instruction and more or less throug her instrumentality, were converted to God. The were all converted while between the ages of nie and thirtees. All of them have made a public proon, which they continue to honor

The Superintendent of this school, by an extensi correspondence with missionaries and others, has done much to give interest and efficiency to this As-

The following extract is from a recent letter to the Superintendent, from Rev. I. P. who had distributed among destitute Subbath Schools at the West, several donations from this missionary Association:

Mr. Editor,-" According to your request, I send you an account of the monies received from the Misionary Association of the North Sabbath School, New Haven, for the aid of Sabbath Schools in the Western States. The whole amount appropriated by the Association

to furnish destitute schools with books, is \$170 The first appropriation of \$60, I disposed of in Ohio, in the year 1836, while laboring as an Agent of the American Sunday School Union. Three destitute schools near Cincinnati were supplied with books Also, several schools which I organized in the Miani Valley; in neighborhoods where a Sablyth School book had never bonn seen, were furnished in part by the liberality of the Association. The next appropri ation of \$50 received Sept. 1836, was disposed of among destitute schools in Indiana, by a faithful agent of the American Sunday School Union, Mr. G. This gentleman reported the expenditure to the Association. Of the next appropriation of \$50 received Sept. 1837, about one half was disposed of in Missouri. With its aid I succeeded in organizing two schools and supplying two old ones that were destitute. The other half of the appropriation was disposed of in Iowa Territory, by Mr. T. an agent of the American Sunday School Union. Thus has this besuvolent Association of children occasioned the formation of several new Subbath Schools, and furnished many hundreds of children and their parents too, with religious books. How many have been delighted and instructed by those little volumes, in the way to lasaven. How many would tender their most cordial thanks to their benefactors in New Haven. And when we all meet in heaven, how many ransomes spirits from the valley of the Mississippi will rice up and call them blessed! Go forward, dear children, in your benevolent work; personds all the youth of Competient to help you, until all the children, mt only of the Great West, but of the entire heather world shall be furnished with Sabbuth School books and teachers." What an encouragement does this letter afford to

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NEW P ADDRESS TO T library addresses from a question on w have been much grati squent address of Mi pepared to Judge of and what surprise des we are porsund without both in passages of thrift the reputation of

GREAT TEACH D. D., author of Ma ductory Essay, by Buston; Gould, Ke

seds no enopmism on to find a conspicuous pi and could never be out sy whatever. It is a and instructive. It me with the editions of the aterprising firm of " listed in this country. In great popularity is CONFESSIONS OF A

18mo. Andover; d. 1839.
The design of this work ply the wants of the com sist hien, in the commen and execute measures It perperts to be "a fai years of the life of a com men; it abounds in princi wal connection with fac est of them." As we the column, it may be pro-whole to every "teacher libraries in our country v three or four chapters out the book, will justify a fa tales to the end in view expressing it. The last a the author's preface seem ciples of teaching, and less very naturally and clearly er will recognize facts in he might ensity have d and detected the causes of at them with the phile were much to be desired, masters had the opportu

THE PRINCIPLES OF EN copious exercises in Paranged on the principle By Joab Brace, Jr.
Perkins & Marvin. This work will probably riewer, or Reviewers, an othen. That province is tation of the author at this spentical instructor and a the public a sufficient plea sequate assurance that paratine merits of the w securities. We have no will dane. But whether ter than all others, we prot Grammar of Andrews The attempt is b

ve eminous in its title.

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ASSOCIATION

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at the West, seven Association:
your request, I see caired from the Mirit Sabbath School in t

f. F. is now inharing as a helmionary, austalued in art by the charities of this sems society, I will give

swill merely aild, that a Missionary Association is also connected with the contre Babbath School in New Haven, and I know not has with others too; but of their history I had no opportunity to learn particu-

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ADDRESS TO THE LITERARY SOCIETIES OF DATMOUTH COLLEGE, on the Character and Influence of German Literature; delivered at Hancer, N. H., July 24, 1839. By A. H. Everti. pp. 60, oct. Boston.
Without deciding the question of the expediency

prary addresses from gentlemen not connected with hem-a question on which there is room for wide repared to judge of the historical accuracy of the menhat surprised at the estimate formed of some edividuals, whose character and works pass in renew, we are persuadof that the address cannot be not without both interest and profit. It contains me passages of thrilling eloquence, and well ses-

nt GREAT TRACHER; UNANACTERISTICS OF our Lond's Ministry. By Rev. John Harris, D. D., author of Mummon, &c.; with an Intro-ductory Essay, by Hemon Humphrey, D. D. Botton; Gould, Kendall & Lincoln. pp. 420,

eds no encomium on its matter or style. It ought u find a conspicuous place in every minister's library, ad could never be out of place, if found in any libr whatever. It is a standard work, highly original id instructive. It may be proper to my of this new minion, that it is so published as to correspond in form with the editions of the author's other works, by the sterprising firm of "Gould, Kendall & Lincoln," ndsomer edition than has before been publiked in this country. The price is also reduced. h great popularity in well merited.

Confessions of a Schoolmasten. pp. 318, 18mo. Andorer; Gould, Newman 4 Saxton.

ply the wants of the common school teacher, and as-set him, in the commencement of his labors, to adopt ed execute measures that shall ensure him success. perports to be " a faithful, though painful exhibion of facts, as they occurred, during ten or twelve mrs of the life of a common schoolmaster." "Nor aries in our country villages; but if the perusal of at them with the philosophic eye of the author. It remuch to be desired, that all our district schoolamted with the details of a volume so humble, and

REPRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAN. WITH copious exercises in Parsing and Byntas. Ar-tangel on the principles of Lennies Grammar. By Joab Brace, Jr. pp. 144, 18mo. Boston; Perkins & Marvin. 1839.

This work will probably be taken up by some Reinver, or Reviewers, and subjected to critical examtion. That province is not ours. The high repution of the author at this early period of his life, as precical instructor and a man of science, furnishes is public a sufficient pludge against imposition, and slegate assurance that whatever may be the comrative merits of the work, it has merits that are

BUNGER OF CASES OF DISEASE OF THE EVE.
Males
Females
- 276
279

Number of Cases of Disease of the EAR.

Makes 58
Females 53
The result of these cases cannot be securately a

The result of these cases cannot be accurately accertained, as many of the individuals come from distant places. Most of the severe cases which admitted of a prospect of recovery were treated in the house the remainder may be considered as having recovered, the treatment of a Bird, delerred, as for example, cases of Cataract in one eye only, and the remainder disminered as incarables.

The Surgeons have admitted a larger number into the house, during the last quarter than heretofore, believing that the funds of the institution would admit of an extension of this charity. It appears that the number of applicants is about the same during the past, as in former years. The cases which have been treated have not diminished in interest, either in a professional or philanthropic point of view. It is believed that the institution has become still more known and respected than heretolere.

The Surgeons take this cancelantity to expense.

come still more known and respective.

The Surgeous take this opportunity to express their obligations to the Assistant Surgeons, for their untiring attention to the out patients, and to the patients in the house; and also to the judicious managementand prudent conduct of the Superintendent, without whose enconomical arrangement, so great an amount of benefit could not be bestowed, with so limited an amount of means. We think it may be limited an amount of means.

The following is the organization for the present year:

ROBERT G. SHAW, President.

J. W. ELHARDS, Tressurer.

FRANCIS G. SHAW, Secretary. year:

Francis G. Siraw, Secretary.

Managers—Henry Upham, George E. Head, Henry Rice, Henry Edwards, Edward Reynolds, Martin Brimmer, John Jeffries, Muses Grant, S. D. Townsend, Wm. P. Winchester.

The Treasurer's report was sceepted, by which it appears that the whole amount paid by him, the past year, was \$22,18,94.

Par, was \$2,198,94. Nov. 5th. Francis G. Buaw, Secretary.

For the Boston Recorder.

signic a sentices the whatever may be the computative merits of the work, it has merits that are shatatist. We have no doubt that the thing done, while done. But whether the plen adopted is better than all others, we protend not to decide. The the "has attempted to do for English, what the thing of the state of Andrews and Stoddard has done for his." The attempt is homorable, whether successful the state of the state

been elevalated by the self of the British and Facelage little Residue, An Europeanial Society has been forgrand, and is doing around good. Those two agents for represented are experiently in a renerable monor in availancing stitled in the property of th

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Crdained, in Ashby, Oct. 30, Mr. CHABLES W. WOOD, of Middleboro', as Pastor of the Evangelical Church in that place, and Mr. J. E. FARWELL, as a foreign missionary. The exercises of the occasion were as follows:—

Invocation and Reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Mr. Bullard, of Fitchburg; Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Goodyear, of Ashburnham; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Bigelow, of Rochester; Consecrating Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Stowell, of Townsend; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Lee, of New Ipawich, N. H.; Charge, by Rev. Mr. Bursham, of Rindge, N. H.; Address to the Church, by Rev. Mr. Putnam, of Dunharton, N. H.; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Harrington, of Luneoburg; Benediction, by the Pastor.

Ordination.—Over the First Congregational Church and Society in Nantucket, Nov. 21st., Rev. GEORGE C. PARYRIDGE. Listroductory Prayer and Bermon, by Rev. Mr. Aiken, of Boston; Ordining Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Roberts, of New Bedford; Chargo to the Pastor, by Rev. Mr. Pratt, of Brewater; Fellowship of the Churches and Address to the People, by Rev. Mr. Hooker, of Falmouth; Concluding. Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Pratt.

Mr. Hooker, of Falmouth; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Pratt.

We rejoice that this large and flourishing congregation are so harmoniously united in another pastor. The ordination services were of an highly interesting character, and performed in the presence of a very large and deeply interested audience. The labours of Rev. Mr. Bread, the former paster, were greatly bleased is promoting the prosperity of the church and congregation, and the present pastor enters upon his labours with the promise of great usefulness. May his doctrine drop as the rain, and his speech distil as the dew; as the small rain upon the tender herb and as the showers upon the grass, and this portion of Zion become a perpetual excellency and the joy of many generations.—Comm.

Ordination.—Rev. Jerement B. Young, was

Ordination .- Rev. JEREMIAN S. YOUNG, was

Installation .- Rev. B. F. CLARK, late of Buck Installation.—Rev. B. F. CLARK, late of Bockland, was installed in charge of the Evangelical Church and Society in Cheisens, on the 20th instant. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Bennet, of Wohurn; Scruson, hy Rev. Dr. Storre, of Braitree; Concleding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Bowyer, of Saugus; Charge, by Rev. Mr. Cooke, of Lyna; Fellowship of the Churches, by Rev. Mr. Crosby, of Charlestown; Address to the People, by Rev. Mr. M'Clure, of Malden; Benediction, by the Pastor.—Comm.

[Another communication, received after the above was in type, after giving the particulars of the Installation, adds:type, after giving the particulars of the Installation, adds:—
All the pronoedings connected with the occasion, were marked by great unanimity and good feeling. The sermon, by Dr. Storre, was on the vast moral influence of the Bible, and was characterized by those peculiar bursts of originality and outpourings of the heast, by which he has long been distinguished. Thus has the church in Chelsen been committed, as we hope, to the charge of a "faithful man." May the little one speedily become a strong nation!

Dedication.—The new house of worship erected

Dedication.—The new house of worship erecte by the Christian Society in Sharon, was dedicated the service of God on the 29th ult.—Invection an Reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Dr. Codman, of Dorchester; Dedicatory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Park, of Stoughton; Surmon, by the Pastor, Rev. L. R. Eastman; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Dr. Storre, of Braintree.

of Stoughton; Surmon, by the Pastor, Rev. L. R. Eastman; Coacleding Prayer, by Rev. Dr. Storra, of Braintree.

In 1931, the church, few and feeble, were compelled to leave the bouse where they and their fathers loved to worship. They soon eracted a new one. Suddenly, about a year since, it was consumed by fire. \$600 having been generously contributed by membars of naighboring congregations, the society have been able to erect a commodieus and elegant house, with a basement for a vestry; all in the most appreved style, at an expense of about \$5,000. The sale of the pews on the day fellowing the dedication, covered the entire expense of the building and its furniture, heside leaving about one third of the number to be rented, or occepted as free sents.—Comm.

Dedication.—In Rehoboth, on the 30th day of October last, a new meeting house was dedicated to the only living and true God, the Father, Son, and Holy Glonst. The Scriptures were read by Rev. Mr. Blodget, of Pawenskel, the dedicatory prayer was afford by Rev. Mr. Blancoy, of Sakonk, and the common was prached by the pastor, Rev. John C. Paino; in which were illustrated very happily the bonotist that secret to community in consequence of the establishment of houses of public worship.

The old house in which the Congregational Society of Rehoboth have been accustomed to warship, has become too antiquated for their confort and convenience; and for the reason, without any diversity of destrince, they have areated their new temple. The cost, which amounts to nearly four thousand dollars, in amply may by the and of pews, and the charch and society even to be in a prespective and highly intercating religious tractions. The service were some and the control of the second in North Denvers, by Ecs. Mr. Hennes & Second, year consecuted in the meaning of the second of North Denvers, by Ecs. Mr. Hennes & Second, and the Choir he meaning the factory of the second of North Denvers, by Ecs. Mr. Hennes & Second, year consecuted in the meaning of the second of the second of N

Summary of News.

Mr. Jaudon had lately isturned from Amsterdam, where his negotiations, for a loan on behalf of the Bank of the United States, with Hope and Co. were the subject of considerable discussion. The amount of the loan, which was said to be as the point of being concluded, was stated to be 10,000,000 florins, or 24,000,000 and for five years. The result of the negotiation that the period of the negotiation had failed, and others, that although it was not concluded when Mr. Jaudon left Holland, about the 28th of October, it was going on favorably.

The news of the suspension of the Philadelphia banks therefore, had not reached England.

News had boor received from Constantiseple and Eypt, to Oct. 8. Nothing decisive had transpired in relation to the state of the negotiations. Reschid Penha, it is stated was acquairing a strong ascendency in the Turkish Connecle, and he is regarded as being in the English interest. Mohemet Ali had recovered from his late illness, if there were any foundation for the report that he was ill, but had just narrowly escaped drawning, with a number of his attendants, by the sinking of a boat in the Nike, in a storm, between Alexandria and Cairo. Mehemet Ali appears determined not to give up either the Turkish fleet, or any of the territories of which he holds possession.

Mr. Waghorn has addressed a circular letter to the boards of commerce and others, interested in the commerce with holis, to notify them that the direct communication between Europe and India by way of Egypt and the Red Sea is in danger of being interripted, in case of any hostile proceedings against the Vicoroy. There appears to be little doubt that these hostitities will goon take place. The British and French fleets, still remained inactive in the Torkish waters, and there was no prospect of their leaving those seas. They had lately received some accessions of strength.

Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister, and his lady were making a visit to Lord Durham, at Lambton Castle. The Prince of the prince of the prince of the pr

lady were making a visit to Lord Durham, at Lambton Castle. They were afterwards going on a visit to the Earl of Zetland, and thence to the Marquis of West-

minster.

Prince Albert of Saxe Cohurg continued his visit
at Window Castle, and formed one of the daily parties
at the Queen's table, and on her siring excursions.

Parliament was further proregued on the 23d of
October to the 13th December.

October to the 13th December.

Lord Brougham with Mr. Leader, M. P. and Mr. and Mrs. Shufto, was thrown from a post carringo, in consequence of the breaking of an azietree, and the affright of the horses. The driver was dangerously wounded, but Lord Brougham and his party were not hart.

hurt.

Irkatsk in Siboria was visited with an earthquake

Irkutsk in Siberia was visited with an earthquake on the 29th of August. Eleven houses were thrown dows, eight persons perished in the ruins, and 34 more suriously injured.

Much sinkness pressibed inneg the French trappin Africa.—No event of an important character had occurred in Spain.

An explosion in the house of Mr. Harding, firework-maker, at Pinnling, London, took place Nov. 1st, causing the loss of seven lives.

The English had taken possession of Passages in Spain, but on remonstrances being made by the French Minister, agreed as once to evacuate it.

As the king and Queen of France were leaving the Tuilleries, Oct. 19th, a crazy woman threw a stone into their carriage, breaking the glass, the fragments of which slightly wounded the Queen.

Mussachusette Election .- The Atlas makes Mor-

Massachusetts Election.—The Atlas makes Morton's majority over Everett, to be 269 votes—while the number of scattering votes already known, amount to 308—consequently the election of Governor will devolve on the Senate.

In Middlesex County, it is ascertained that Mears. Robbins and Greenwood are not elected to the Senate—the Whigs will, therefore, be in a majority in the Senate, at the opening of the session.

The Atlas states that as far as ascertained, of the Representatives elected, there is a majority of 43 of the Whigs party.

Boston Representative Election.—The second trial to elect twelve Representatives to complete the whole number of 56, to which this city is entitled, took number of 56, to which this city is entitled, took place on Monday, and resulted in the choice of the whole Whig ticket, by a plurality of 1218 votes over the Van Buren ticket. The following are the members chosen: Franklin Dexter, Thomas B. Wales, Ozian Goodwin, Theophilus Parsons, Noah Brooks, Robert Hooper, Jr. Joseph W. Revers. Joseph Lewis, Frances J. Oliver, William Lawrence, George Darracett, Jeffrey Richardson.

Powder on Rail Roads.—The rear of a long train of cars laden with merchandise was recently blown up

Powder on Rail Roads.—The rear of a long train of cars inden with merchandise was recently blown up on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad.

Two boxes of gunpowder had been unuggled into one of the care century to the express orders of the Company, and sporks from the locomotives ignited them, though in a close car and carefully boxed up. A train hand was killed, and the engineer and fireman stonard by the explasion, whilst merchandise was freely scattered in the adjoining fields.

District of Source Ford on the night of the 17th.

Diabolical.—Some fiend, on the night of the 17th, changed the rails on the ombankment at Harber Brock, on the Sympton and Anburn railroad, causing the engine and post office and bagage cars to run oil the bank, a height of 15 or 20 feet. The cars broke loose from the passenger cars.—Fortunately no one was burt. was hurt.

Public Lands-On the 16th of November, the Public Lands.—On the 16th of November, the House of Representatives, of Vermont, by a vote of 91 to 32, resolved, "That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives be requested, to use their influence to precore the passing of a law, which shall provide for a just distribution among the several States, of the proceeds of the public lands, agreeably to the terms of the donds of cossion; which provide that the land so cealed "shall be considered as a common fund, for the use and benefit of the United States, wenders of the federal alliance."

The New Prigate.—The Philadelphia North American states "that upwards of eixty workmen are engaged upon the steam frigate at the Navy Yard, and more than half of her timbers are already up. It is especied that they will commesce her planking about Christmas. It is expected that both the engines and vessel will be completed in the spring of 1841.

of 1941.

Daring the financial year ending Oct. 81, 1838, the expenses of keeping up the Ponitentiaries of Pennsylvania and conveying convicts, was \$48.752.

Pennsylvants and Conveying convicts, was \$40.700.

NOTICES.

SCHOOL LECTURES.—The next Locines will be given at Treassent Hall, superise the flavings duck, on Strebendry, bloc. dat, at 3.1-3 o'clock, P. M., by Thomas Cashing, Jr., dulignet.—"The treasing in he ninced at in suchnel, instruction and dissiption."

G. F. Parvin, for the Consideration.

and discognize.

4.2 ED.—The Subsection has reactived. Thirty Delivers from members of his Referry, to constitute this a fits magnitude of the Assessment Standay Stational Union. It has design and will be his proper, that spiritude was a fit in his design and will be his proper, that spiritude was the subsection of the subsection of

FRANKLIN LECTURES.

Andover English and Classical Boarding

Andover English and Cinssical Boarding School.

THIS School has an uncommonly fine location, and not far from the Deput of the Boaton and Audover Rail Road. Instruction is given in Latin, Greek, Elevation, Arithmetic, Rook-keeping, and in all the various branches of English and Classical study. The Subscriber has adopted a plan, peculiar to thuself, of pursuing, particularly with voing lad, the languages and English studies in without, which he has found greatly to conduce to the intellection impresement and intellegency of the control of the intellection impresement, and that his School, however, the sampled Cullege students, and that his School, however, the sampled to those who are perparing for College and for horizons. As he contemplates taking a larger number of pupils, his terms are reduced. For tuition, hoard, weaking, lights, dec. \$150 per year. For a perial less than one year, \$3 per year. The Winter Term will commence Dec. 16th.

Revenences—Lowell Mason, Eag., Rev. \$4 th Hise, Edmund Quincy, Eag., and Samuel Johnson, Saq., of the firm J. C. How & Co., Beston.—Dr. George Choute, Salem, and Rev. Amos Blanchard, Lowell.

Anderer, Nov. 29, 1839.

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

TWIE well known and highly approved Series of School Books, comprising the FrankLin Painks, Ivraovsou Raaper, Gerker, Lare Hous, and Popular Reaper, gentinue to justify the many recommendations they have received. They are simple and natural in their arrangement, and the leasures are interesting to the pupil, while they convey much useful information. They are believed to be unsurpussed in their adaptedness to the wants of common schools and scademies, by any other horse extant.

Copyris's Proonessant's Exencises in Hook-ERFRING.—The science of Book-keeping is here presented in a very clear and easy manner, so that the pupil is led by easy gradations, from the elimpiest operations of Single Rutry, to the mastery of the most complex process in Double Entry. Its simplicity renders it pseculiarly adapted to the wants of common achoels and higher seminaries; and also for private instruction. It is believed that a careful and candid examination of it will satisfy any one of its high merits.

The foregoing works for ease, wholessie and retail, by the publishers, PHELPS & INGERSOLL, Greenfield, Mass, and likewise in Boston, by Caucasa & Barawayas.

in Boston, by CROCKER & BREWSTER.
Nov. 29.

piece and Vignetre. By Win. A. Alcott, author of the mg Man's Guide, Young Husband, Young Wife, Young

Young Man's Guide, Young Husband, Young Free, Mother, &c.

The leading object of Dr. Alcott, in his series of books involving so many of the relative duties, has been, to use the words of a tearined older, you have a stank to be the effect of the series more importantly annuoniced; but was, for various reasons, at length deferred, to give place to others of the series more immediately connected with the duties and the happiness of the beautiful deferred.

deferred, to give place to others of the series more immediately connected with the duties and the happiness of the honoschold.

The great aim of the Young Woman's Guide, is to present such directions to young women, as will greatly assist them in their efforts at improvement—physical, intellectual, social and moral;—in other words, to dit woman for the discharge of her varied and responsible duties in the exercise of her perilar prerogative, that of being a co-worker with the Besty himself in his efforts to raise the human soul trots carch to have so the control of the relative to the second of the relative to the second of the volumes which have insuredistely preceded it, is that of the fibite.

Just Politics of the GEO. W. LIGHT, I Cornhill, Boston, and 196 Falton Street, New-York.

3w. Nov. 20.

Learn to Keep Your Accounts. Learn to Keep Your Accounts.

The Polic School Account Book, containing Exercises in Writing, Arithmetic, and Book Keeping. This work is particularly adapted to the use of Public Schools in the Country, being designed to prepare Farmers and Mechanics, to keep their accounts with neatness, and accuracy. Published by BOYNTON & MARSHIALL. For sub-first *P Painer*, 131, and Gould, *Kendall & Lincoln*, 55 Washington ofreet, Buston.

ANNUALS FOR 1840.

The Hook of the Boudoir,
The Token. The Gold State of Prese Prestry and Ari, 4to. London.
The Token. The Gift, edited by Miss Leeble.
The Religious Boutevilr, by Mrs. Signamer,
The Religious Offering, The Gen, The Violet, The Pearl,
The Religious Offering, The Gen, The Violet,
The Literary Sourceuir, The Soils of America, &c. &c.
For the trade and at tend, by JAMES MUNISOR 6.6.
104 Wombington street.

SINCLING. BLIONES.

FOR sale at CROCKER 4 BREWSTER'S, 47, Washing

ton street,
The Ancient Lyre. Edited by Charles Zeuner.
Rousen Academy's Collection. Edited by Lowell Massan,
The Modern Paulmist. Edited by Cong Kingday.
The Perstand Sucreed Music Society's Collection. By Barie Pause, Organist of the F. S. M. S.
The Manhattan Collection.—Handel and Hayda do. N. 29.

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The Ministran Collection.—Handed and Hayda do. N. 29.

HISTORY OF MADAGASCAR;

TAMBRACING the progress of the Christian Ministen, and

Is a account of the percention of the native Caristians.

Ministrant of the progress of the Christian Ministen, and

Manager with a lithographic portrait, and several wood engavings. Frice 45 cents.

Is a cited Morch & M., 1839. Written for the Amer. S. S. Un'n

"Memoire like this, cannot fifth to do good. It is not often
that we meet with one marked by so much discrimination, and displaying so clearly the work of the Heldy Sprit so the
mind of a child, sudding whatever is rich in character, and porthology whatever is minished and condoming." Business Re
"Mary King appears to have been early made acquinited with the love of Christ, and fe have given the clearest evidence of a heart recovered by grants. It is designed to constample the themselves the the state of the condomination of the state of the state of the condomination of the state of the condomination of the state of th

MY SAYIOUR;

OR, Devotional Meditations, in Price and Verse, on the mission and titles of the Long Jeans Chenky. "My Spirit hath rejoiced in God my Savicar."

Extract from the Frenche to the Astérican Edition.

"It is a head to be bought and reach by theirt win delight in the great "mysicry of goldiness—filed manifest in the flock." Let each purchase and purches: It will pay them for their money, and for their time. Its rettles is the ominent Christini, a neared poet, and a man of no ordinary powers o maind. ... All his meditations are rich in thought and spiritual feeling, sed many of them spectaces of exquisite beauty and inched poweriests in this species of companition. This possibly, with which every one cleans, has caught the full spirit of the flex to a court of the spiritual free flagging deliction must be haired with peer least report of the English edition must be haired with peer least report of the English edition and must be haired with peer limit and satisfaction by all who have the religions of the Rible, an examination." For sale by FREFILE 4 D. MRELLA. Rev. 29.

THE Postical Works of Edmund Sprinsor, diet American edition, with introductory Observations on the Fairle Queene, and Notes's by the Editor. 2 work. published and for sale by JAMES MUNIOR. & (10., 10). Workington LIGERTY RELL. The Electy Bell, by the Friends of Precion. "Proclaim Liberty to all the Inhabitants." A few few copies of the above in Sensitful binding. Price to cents.

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Nuc. 8.

A Trobe's Reripture Hinstrations, being a series of End of Trobe's Reripture Hinstrations being a series of End of Trobe's Residual Wood, illustrative of the Giber apply and Tropegraphy of the Bible, and demonstrating the treats of Series and demonstrating the treats of Series and the remains of the works of Man. 4to. London. One copy for asie by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington street. N. 29.

Emerson's "Watt s on the Mind." OR sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washingto

TOR sale by JAMES LORING, No. 122 Washington street.

From a Minister to the Editor of the Caristian Watchman, Mr. Editoron,—I saw some time since, in your paper, the high eaconium upon the abave work by Rev. Joseph Emerano. It reminded me, as indeed I have often been reminded, of the influence which that book had on my own mind about the time I professed religion. I then resided in Providence, R. L. The pious and humented C. O. Bacheck was then in College. Having some difficulties to struggle with meaquiting an education, he availed himself of a little before to obtain subscribers for, or in some way to circulate, Wats on the Nind. He calsed at my place of business, and on the recommendation of a Christian friend, I took the book, and is mediately after, devoted some time to the study of it. If have never attained to any correct habits of study or thought, or if I have falled to form a just estimate of the mind assumething to be used and improved in great and valuable paper, and the study of the continuence of the birds.

From the time, however, that I began to read it, there was a change in my habits of reading and thinking. I saw that I had lost much precious time; my mind had hain comparatively dormant, whom at leval a quarter part of my existence might have been advected to preditable reading, without farterirring with my secular engagements, and probably would have been as devoted to preditable reading, without farterirring with my secular engagements, and probably would have been as devoted, if I had been made acquaisted with Wats on the Mind at an earlier period of my life. Though, on reading that work, I felt a desire to redeem the time I had lost such practice and a such period of my life. Though, on reading that work, I felt a desire to redeem the time I had lost, yet I have poorly succeeded.—The cultivation of the mind suot begin early in order to be complete.

Locald wish, sir, that many tomy man min like the plong shadewith on the Mind at an earlier period of my life. Though, on reading that work, street.
From a Minister to the Editor of the Christian Watch
Mr. Spiron,—Law some time since, in your pup

DART of a respectable House, convenient for two family lime-where there is good water, and sufficient yards room—is wasted by a small family of the Owndows (specimentation, who wish to unite health and conduct with origonous). The north or wast part of the cits would be parferred. Bank not over \$200. Apply at this office. Socie. Not. 15.

STOCK OF CARPETING FOR CASIR. BTOCK OF CARPETING FOR CASE,

TOHN GULLIVER, 313 Washington street, ether for

John all, his street of Corpeling and flarer, at Preduced par
ces. It consists of 1403 via Breamin-1000 yels 3 ph.—1200
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stome of the sil cond-campute with baseds as frow as 70 stree
charm mode of inten and upoch, at 25 cents—Cotton at the one

charm mode of inten and upoch, at 25 cents—Cotton at the one

making their order tons

WANTED,

MANTED,

THE REAPER AND THE FLOWERS.

He Pape, Londriblew.
There is a reaper whose name is Beath,
And with his stells been,
He respe the bearded grain at a breath,

"Shall I have nought that is fair ?" saith he ; "Have nought hat the bearded grain ? Plough the breath of those Sewers is assest to I will give them all lack again."

He gueed at the flowers with tearful eyes, He kinsed their droughy leaves; It was for the Lord of Paradise, He bound them in his absence. "My Lord has need of those flowrets gny,"
The Respectable and smil'd,
"Don't obsest of the earth are they,

Where he was been in fields of light, Transplanted by my care, And astots upon their garments white These assess blossoms wear."

"And the mother gave, in tears and pain, The flowers she meet did love; But she know she should find them all again,

We have received two series of Letters, addressed to Bounds Cooks. One signed by Rev. Gronne Traes, there by Rev. Change T. Tonner. As that of the forms

ms and late for this week's paper—and must be defered this the first series is completed.—Editor.]

TO REV. PARSONS COOKE.—NO. I.

TO BEV. PARSONS COOKE.—NO. I.

My Dear Brother,—I deem it an honor, as a minister of Jesus Christ, to be classed among that body of men in our land denominated abolitionists. Hence I have read your numerous and elaborate productions, vilifying our enterprise and characters, with some attention and with deep regret. If health and leisure permit, I propose to offer from time to time, a few remarks, in the Recorder, upon the views you have expressed. I am prompted to do this, from no spirit of bravado, not front the idea that I am a match for so distinguished a brother in argumentation. Your little finger, I cheerfully admit, is thicker than my loins in the subtleties of metaphysical reasoning. But as you evince great engerness to have your efforts noticed—as you have dealt.out challenge after challenge, in the most dauntless style—and as the Nehenniahs of our host are doing a great work and cannot come down, I trust it will be pardoned, if a mere subaltern, confers with you a little, in the plains of Ono.

No one can read what you have written, my brother, and believe it, without regarding abolitionists as a visionary, Utopian race, madly bent on achieving their enterprise, in an antirational and anti-gospel manner.

When you came forth at Andover, on the day of our national jubilee, and made an oration unto the people, and the people on the hill sud in the valley gave a shout, it seems to me, that you intended to render us alike ridiculous and wicked. In attempting to stab the simple hearted friends of liberty to the quick, on that glorious day, so lavish were you of tropes and figures, that the fountains of rhetoric must have felt the tax, and given signs of exhaustion. It is true, you allow that our ranks are sprinkted with here and there a man

rhetoric must have feet the tax, and given significants of exhaustion. It is true, you allow that our ranks are sprinkted with here and there a man not totally bereft of upright principle and common sense. But I hazard nothing in assuring you, that as American sholitionists, in the broad sense of the term, we do not thank you for the mearre exemptions that you make, to

broad sense of the term, we do not thank you for the meagre exceptions that you make, to otherwise wholesale condemnation. As the friends of humanity and God, we should prefer as one body to march up, receive the shock, and stand or full together.

It has been my happiness to act with this body of men that you think so ill of, almost from the first; I began the world with them; I know something of their spirit, aims and measures; and believing as I solemnly do, that taken as a body in the aggregate, they are not surpassed in sterling excellence of character by any other body of equal magnitude in the nation—I must of course believe, that they have been andly misrepresented by your pen.

tion—I must of course believe, that they have been sadly misrepresented by your pen.
I do not, my brother, attribute to you skeer sadice prepense, in the charges you have hurled against us. I had much rather attribute to you an incompetency of judgment, than pure malignity of heart. I had much rather expand my mantle of charity a little towards one that I love, and say that in giving testimony, you meant to speak the truth, but by an error of judgment you unhappily uttered falsehood. judgment you unhappily uttered fale

In a word then, my present design is to call in question your competency, to sit in judgment upon the men and measures that you condemn. It is undeniable, I presume, that the opinions you have given concerning us, are the opinions of a fee, a well committed the opinions you have given concerning us, are the opinions of a fee, a well committed and zealous foe almost from the first. And that it is not infinitely distant from truth to say, that for successive years, the height and depth, length and breadth of your known zeaf against slavery, has been manifested in opposition to the anti-slavery or abolition cause. In view of this, your opinions, for you seem to preferensions to facts, would be cautiously received in courts of justice, or by any discriminating and unbiassed man. Who that respects his own judgment, for instance, believes half the charges preferred by Wise, Prentiss & Co. against the corrupt cabinet at Washington? Who helieves half that infidels any against pious people and the church of God? Or who believes half that aome indiscreet abolitionists may have said against colonization and the deeds of darkness transacted at Liberia?

You may reply and enquire of me, is your judgment infallible? May not you be warped in opinion and blind to the faults of the anti-slavery party? Possibly I am; and considering the infirmities of poar human nature, is perhaps ought to say, doubtless I am. And when I merely deal in opinions, as you for the most part do, I wish for allowances to be made on this score. I am willing then, that your opinion concerning us should have its full weight among the good people in our churches, with this deshection, that it is the opinion of an avowed and long continued enemy, resembling the opinion, that the Sankedrim, and Herod and Pilate formed of Christ, in point of prejudice and causity.

Permit me to invalidate your testimony on

heing the opinion, that the Sanhedrim, and Hernd and Pilate formed of Christ, in point of prejudice and camity.

Permit me to invalidate your testimony on another ground. Am I mistaken? Is it a dream? a phantom? or is it an imp of false-hood lodged in the meshes of a poor momory? Tell me, my brother, did you, when settled in Ware village, take a voluntary and extraordinary step, to cut yourself off from all legitimale information touching anti-clavery men and measures? Did you then and there through the organ of public prints, beseech abolitionists to trouble you with no more papers, pamphlets and tracts? If this were so, then it would appear that at that early period in our principles and doings as inflicting a had adorupon your neatrils, and you repelled them with indignant scorn fram your doors? If thus mif-bolisted, do you pretend to judge of our merits and demerits? And do you pretend to have more about us than we know about carmive? Admit that you have gathered fragments from flying reports, pro-disayery papers and magazines. Admit that you have gathered fragments from flying reports, pro-disayery papers and magazines. Admit that m sholltonist of too little

Identit whenher these have aver been overrated, either by the most enthusiastic, resident,
ar traveller. It would hardly be safe, for any
man, user of the mountains, who wheles to be
thought same and strictly versacious by binneighbors, to come back and speak of the depth
and blackness of the soil, I will not say upon
the alluvial bottons, sursely, hat upon the upland openings and prairies. I do not mean by
this remark to represent, that there is no poor
land at the west. It would be easy, no doubt,
to find no monitorable tracts, of mending patches of
this soil, in all the states. But in general, it is
exceedingly rich and productive. When they
tell you, that nothing is more common than to
find it fron two to four feet feet, you can
hardly credit the statement till you sae it actusily turned up by the spade to satisfy your inredulity. They use no manure, year where
their farms have been under cultivation
for the to fire the tracts, and it is relevantly turned in the part of
their farms have been under cultivation for a
long time; and they will tell you, that the land
is relevanting to the tracts of the conting it to rest at all, or giving it any relief, by a
rotation of croys. But this is bad husbanily,
any where. Although nobody who sees it can
doubt the extraordinary capabilities of the soil,
nor deny, that is it wirgin state it will "bring
forth by handfula," without any other quickening sid than the, rain and the sunshine, still
it wants, and would be grateful for an occasional dressing from the barn yard. In looking at more than one fine field of timothy, in
Illinois, I could see the difference as plainly,
where the cattle had been, as in see of our own
mendows. The grass was nucle raiked,
it will many so, it gradually losses its lesses, if I may
be indulged in the expression, and must have
something to develop the latent vivilitying
principle, whatever that may be, and restore to
it the energy, which time and over action, are
sone of the proper of the country for foreing the country
to s willing that abolitlenists should content your writings as pro-steary without having read them? or how much would the community know of your uncommon worth, if five or ten years ago they had publisly declared they would not read a page that you might write? Still, let me do you justice. Tou do indeed state, that on one occasion, you took the trouble of looking about in all the abolition papers! Now, you shall have full credit for this laborious and condescending task. Why did you then depart from the orbit of your customary movement, and appear so eccentric for eace, Why to get at sementing personally inferesting, you had opened your batteries upon poor abolitionists, and you wished to know what haveoupour shot hall produced, and what we thought of your prowess in hattle. What, my limither, has it come to this? Can you read our publications when personal glory is in question, and repel them from your cloors, when they plead in behalf of three millions of dying fellow men? This. I admit, is a specimen of our failfan nature, but not of magnanimity or the grace of Gud. Ah, my dear sir, this garded, partial, one-sided view of soleum and momentous interests, is beneath the dignity of men clothed with our profession. Had you read us more, you would have read us better, and saveid me the pain of saying, that the brick walls it which, you reside at Lynh, have proved as impervious to light from legitimate sources, as did these at Ware village.

You have made relicerated claims on our criticisms; you have told us not to spare you. Pardon me, then, if I say in this connection, that I consider your eminently studious and relired habits, as not a little unfavorable to the formation of a correct opinion of the men and measures you condemn. If I were to single out a valued acquaintance, who had the least to do with the sastler of fact transactions of this stirring worth, you are not among the last that I should pitch upon. Every man has his peculiar gift of God. You, my brother, have yours. And I chearfully acknowledge, that

manity.

Now, understand me. I do not complain because you do not attend every anti-slavery convention, or because you do not read every anti-slavery tract. But I say, it is strange, and passing atrange, that one whose habits are so cloistered, and whose views are so limited, touching the great body of American sholition-ties, should presume to deal condemnation round the land in the manner you do. I do not class the great men in our ranks with the reformers of the 15th century, nor do I class you with the inonks of that period; but I beg leave to say, that a monk of that age, however excellent in his cloister, was a poor judge of the apirit and measures of Knox, Luther and Calvin.

You seem plassed with the idea that you have no personal knowledge of Mr. Garrison. Could you not have gone a little further in your confessions? Could you not have said that you had no personal knowledge of Birney, Slade, Morris, Smith, Stewart, Goodell, Jay, Weld, Tappan, Rodgers, Whittier and scores of the oppressed? And could you not have extended your confessions a little further still, and have told us, that you had little or no personal knowledge of even one in ten of the more important productions of the abolition press?

Your error, I conceive, has been in judging

Your error, I conceive, has been in judging of the whole by a part. In determining the fair proportions of a rising temple, by an inspection of a mere fragment of the material. Permit fie then, my brother, to invite you to rise above the dead flat on which you now stand; enlarge the circulation of your observation, and henceforth deduce principles from a more liberal investigation of facts. I utter language of truth and solveness, when I tell you that there are abolitionists in our world, that do not happen to reside in the respectable town of Lyan, nor even within the limits of our Commonwealth. I will gently touch on your main argument against us, in my next.

I am your friead and brother, Gro. Trask.

Travels.

GLEANINGS AND REPLECTIONS IN THE GREAT VALLEY .-- NO. L.

By Rav. Da. Humphrey.

man, with two horses, will take eare of foreman, earlier and the season is favorable it will yield him 3,000
bushels. With this he can fatten a great many
swinten leading a large stock of cattle
through the winter. Wheat and all other grains
may be raised with about the same ease.

The open prairies serve him both for pasturnge and thowing, and the less he swas the
better; because large tracts will for a long time
raisain in common field, which he can have the
use of, without paying taxes. A friend of
mine has planted himself down on the margin
of one of these prairies, where, as he told me,
he could fatten five hundred or five thousand
cattle if he had them. The young prairie
grass is said to be exceedingly nutritious; and
I am surs I never saw cattle look finer in any
of our white clover pastures.

Now from this brief statement it must be obvious to every one, that is farmer favorably
located at the west, can support his family by
one half or one third of the labor which it
would cost him in New England, and what
will the majority do with so much spars time?
Is it at all likely that they will be as virtuous,
as happy, or even as thriving, as if they were
upon a poorer soil, and had to work every day?
Suppose our Puritan fathers had found the inexhaustible bottoms of Illinois, instead of the
rands of Cape Cod, and the iron bound shores
of Massachusetts Bay, when they first landed
on this continent? Who would ever have
heard of New England as she is, and of her
hardy and enterprising sons everywhere, both
on the land and the ocean? The first generation might have in some good degree retained
their stern and inflexible virtues; but how soon
would their children have "waxed fat and
kicked, and forgotten the God that made them,
and lightly esteemed the God of their salvation."

This brings me back to the thought alread This brings me back to the thought already thrown out, that the wise and beneficent Creator intended to reserve the deep and inexhaustible fertility of the west, chiefly for the millennium, when the high moral and religious principles of a vast population, will render it safe for them to be entrusted with such a territory. If I did not believe in that mighty renovation of the world, and that "the time draweth ear," I should exceedingly reserve that there is any of the world, and that "the timedraweth near," I should exceedingly regret that there is any such fruitful land to which our children can emigrate. But although "the vision will certainly come, and will not tarry," it will in the mean time require much greater efforts to keep up a healthful moral and religious tone in the great valley, than if its agricultural and mineral recovers were last ly the state. al resources were less by one half or two thirds

al resources were less by one half or two thirds than they are.

From the very nature of the case, the mineral and fossil resources of any country are more slowly developed than its agricultural. The geological surveys of the great West, are as yet very imperfect. But, it is already well settled that there is coal enough to meet every demand that can be made down to the end of time; that it is apread thousands of square miles; and that it can be conveyed every where, with the greatest case, by means of the 36,000 miles of steam navigation on the Mississippi and its numerous tributaries. Iron too, and miles of steam navigation on the Mississippi and its numerous tributaries. Iron too, and lead, are both literally inexhaustible. It is doubtful whether there is a richer mineral re-gion in the world than the southern half of Missouri. Its iron mountains are no fables, Missouri. Its iron mountains are no fables, but solid matters of fact; and the time must come when the exportation of this most useful of all the metals will afford an immense income.

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Bard of the Police Section 19 No. 25 to 15 to 15

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Woburn, Nos. 22, 1859.

3w.

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MOSON AUADEMY.

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Floor and Indigent young men preparing for the ministry, receive from the funds of the Institution from eight to test dollars per term, towards the payment of their hills.

C. HAMMOND, Principal.

Monson, Nov. 15, 1839.

vallies of the Sciots, the Wabash, or the Illi-nois, where it is said you may go out any night of the summer, and by putting your ear down close to the ground, hear the large potatoes grumbling at the little ones, and ordering them to move out of the way, and not crowd so. It is a law of our lapsed nature, not to work if we can help it. Ninety-nine out of a hundred persons will throw off just about as much of the primitive curse as they can. If the labor

the primitive curse as they can. If the labor of five days in a week is sufficient to support them, they will not work six. If they can live upon the product of two days it is in vain to expect them to work three; and if they could subsist comfortably in any other way, they would not work at all. Where the laxiness of the box has been counterated by early habits of

would not work at all. Where the laziness of the boy has been counternted by early habits of industry, and the man has spent many of the best years of his life in hard labor, under that iron handed task master necessity, he may carry his habits along with him, and continue to moisten the soil with the sweat of his brow, from the mere love of action and regular employment. But I was told over and over again, when I was measure over these rich lands of

Monson, Nov. 15, 1839. Classical and English Boarding School,

Cinssient and English Boarding School,

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Roston. Its location is pleasant, braithini, and remote from tempiations. All the branches nessully isught in
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term of 12 weeks. Haval additional charges for the languages. The Winter Term will commence on the 2d of December.

Referensees.—Rev. Mr. Brigham, Frantingham-Rev. Mr.
Rogers, Freeman Stow, Wm. Shattsek, Lewis Lerow, Bostos.—Rev. Mr. Brigham, Dunstable.

Berlin, Nev. 15, 1839. 4w—2

ADAMS FEMALE ACADEMY.

ADAMS FEMALE ACADEMY.

A COURSE of English Study has been established by the Irustees of this dominary, similar to that pursued in the New England Colleges. Attention is also paid to the languages, music, and other branches of famale sducation.

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The Trustees are happy is ansuring the public that the principal insurrecter and his assistant are eminently qualified in accomplish the important design of the institution. The Franch department will continue under the able instruction of a lody of long experience as a teacher, and excelling in correctness of pronunciation.

A spaceous boarding-house is hept by the Principal and his lady, for the accommendation of the pupils and trachers.

The trastees recommend the winter term as embracing peculiar advantages to those who intend to qualify themselves as teachers. To such particular inservacion will be given.

There are 3 terms of 15 weeks such. The winter term commences on the 11th of December; the spring term on the 30 Wednesday of April, after which a vacation of 4 weeks.

The trustees the large and highly respectable committee of a uninters, at the late annual examination, as to the character and condition of this flowmary.

EDWARD L. PAREER, President.

CHRISTOPHER E. TRUSTEES of the Adams Female Academy at the annual examination. ployment. But I was told over and over again, when I was passing over those rich lands of promise, that after a while, the great majority of the Yunkees, as they call them, who had been most laborious at the east, reinx and fail into the habits of their neighbors. Now if this is the case, even with the fathers, what can we expect from their children, but that they will be just as lary as they can be—that is, as the soil and elimate will allowstant if thele, therr victous, almost as a matter of operas—for there never was a truer saying than that of "the ancients," that "an idle man's brain is the devil's workshop!"

most also have contributed restantity to us programment of the pupils.

The preserrised course of singly, embracing not only the ordinary but also the higher branches of education, meets with our entire approbation.

The concentitue compretiques the trustest upon the condition and appearance of the colons. The impressions which they have received respecting it, are highly favorable, and they do cordisally reparamened it to public fiver and patterning.

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the superior of the sent of the sent of white we had superior of the sent of t And one, (the individing the time would be retained any he properly. I sometime her again. Yet he the asture of sin any hopes are very conversing with not to lead him to be not think his sins as important question are we as enrest in this erew as we ought

June 11.—A whale day. The only one 30 or 40 yards from the pearance. He came then went down; afte six times in the same 1 30 or 30 feet (some of his back, which rost the water. From what aim thought the who feet. There was a large third of his lengt which the whalemen. They very sold species, as its ferocity it a most dangerous since cases out of ten fare they are able to yields comparatively it of his aquatic majest; could have wished, yhaff an hour of pleasar cidents occurt hat so seur, we all endeavor to 12. This morning it we were preparing out

were preparing our rilling, uncomfortable. till nearly noon, whe tils evening, it is of breate. Although it or a very serious blow, see sickness was expediented not near the compart were refugned not near the compart of the compart we performed not measure to the comparation of reading an ably set become so acc of the vessel as not to reagh weather, even to 13. A most delightful caths. I say delightful fur the thought, that the this latitude, the reading the rea

far the thought, that the in this latitude, the gree encountering storms at And even now, the browning stronger and st. 13. On the 14th, we gale, nearly equal in recountered about two sery sneomfortable titliers, felt more or less tees. Waves were disease, but the cabin, through the cabin, through the cabin, through the cabin, the cabin, the cabin, and the water to small annoyance.

M. came very near beitime since our recovery field in our enter room.
We had no public we (th.) Our missionary willing in the forenote afternoon, which we have the missionary that the seamen. The third tenderness of each. They all acknown the fore they die; the other they die;

the wine, their circumsts

the winer for obtaining.

The weather is again

for two or three w

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